

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

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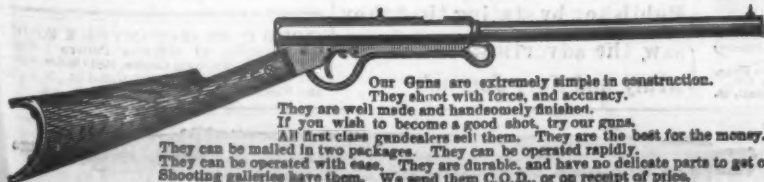
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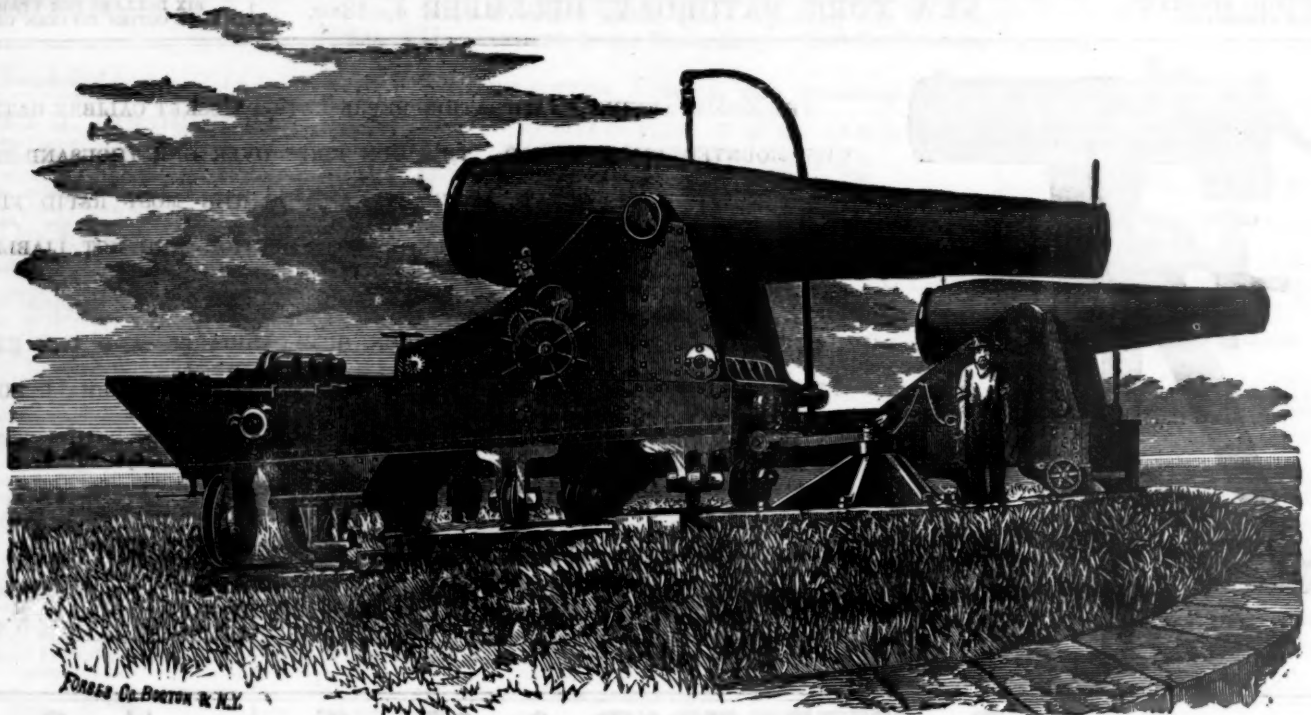
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Subscription, Six Dollars a Year.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 75, H. Q. A., Nov. 22, 1880.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the concluding sentence of section 2, and the proviso to section 4 of par. 11, of G. O. 66, of 1877, are revoked, and the following substituted therefor:

When business upon which a board is to be assembled lies solely within the sphere of duties of a particular staff corps or department, and the members of the board are to be exclusively of that corps or department, to meet at a post or station under their immediate control, and to be composed of officers at the post or station, the details therefor may be made by the chief of the staff corps or department. When, however, the officers to compose the detail are to be drawn from other stations than that at which the board is to assemble, the orders in the case will be issued by direction of the Secretary of War.

Whenever chiefs of staff corps or departments desire to send officers belonging thereto on duty peculiar to their own staff corps or departments, they shall—except in the case of officers employed under the appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors—make application to the Secretary of War, setting forth the purpose of the journey, when, should he assent, orders in the case will be issued in the usual form prescribed in the regulations.

G. O. 76, H. Q. A., Nov. 26, 1880.

Par. 1092, Revised Regulations of 1863, is amended to read as follows:

An annual inspection of the public buildings at the several stations shall be made on the last day of March by the commanding officer and quartermaster, and then the quartermaster shall make the following reports: 1st. Of the condition and capacity of the buildings, and of the additions, alterations, and repairs that have been made during the past year; 2d. Of the additions, alterations, and repairs that are needed, with plans and estimates in detail. Whenever the last day of March falls on Sunday, the inspection herein required will be made the day following.

These reports the commanding officer shall examine and forward, with his views, to the Quartermaster-General, through the proper channels.

G. O. 78, H. Q. A., Dec. 1, 1880.

The following extracts from an opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, approved by the Secretary of War, in relation to the power under the Articles of War to convene courts of inquiry, are published for the information of the Army:

It is the offence charged which should give the jurisdiction and not the status of the party in the service.

If the charges to be inquired into are beyond the jurisdiction of a regimental court, then, it is believed, that the regimental commander would not be the proper commanding officer to order the court of inquiry, and this whether the party demanding the court be a commissioned officer or enlisted man.

By the principle announced, a post commander is not the proper commanding officer to order a court of inquiry if the charges to be inquired into are beyond the jurisdiction of a garrison court-martial.

The "commanding officer" empowered by the Articles of War to order a court of inquiry is a commander who by law is competent to convene a Court-martial for trial of the offences against the law military involved in the alleged "transaction, accusation, or imputation."

G. O. 79, H. Q. A., Dec. 2, 1880.

The following is substituted for pars. 1 and 2, G. O. 29, April 29, 1880, from this office:

In order to relieve an officer from liability on account of public property which has become damaged, except by fair wear and tear, or which is believed to be unsuitable for the service, it shall, before being submitted to an inspector for condemnation, be examined by a board of survey. Exception will be made in cases of animals or other public property infected with contagious disease, which may be summarily disposed of by order of a commanding officer.

G. O. 11, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, Nov. 20, 1880.

Publishes the allotment of transportation to posts in the District of New Mexico.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Nov. 23, 1880.

Republishes par. 4, of the Circular of July 31, 1878, from the Hdqrs of Army.

CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, Nov. 22, 1880.

Directs all post and company commanders and acting assistant quartermasters serving in the Dept. of Missouri to report to this office the result of their experience with the Goodenough horse and mule shoes in mountainous and rocky regions.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT.—The journey performed by Major Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M., to Tacoma, W. T., and return, between the 9th and 12th of October, on public business connected with the Q. M. Dept., was under the verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr., which are confirmed (S. O. 199, Nov. 6, D. C.).

Major James G. Lee is announced as Chief Q. M. of the Dist. of New Mexico, relieving Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, A. Q. M., as Acting Chief Q. M. Upon being relieved as above, Capt. Hunt will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and resume his duties as Post and Depot Q. M. and A. C. S. (G. O. 10, Nov. 13, D. N. M.).

The National Cemetery at Fort Gibson, I. T., is hereby placed under the charge of the A. A. Q. M. at that post (S. O. 237, Nov. 22, D. M.).

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Chandler, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will temporarily perform the duties of Chief Com'y of Sub. of the Dept. of South (S. O. 141, Nov. 29, D. S.).

SUBMITTER DEPARTMENT.—Capt. W. A. Elderkin, C. S., Depot Com'y of Sub., Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., will proceed

to Omaha, Neb., on business connected with the Sub. Dept. (S. O. 112, Nov. 24, D. P.).

Com'y Sergt. James Smith will be relieved from duty at Fort Hall, I. T., and will then report in person to the C. O. Fort Fetterman, Wyo. Ty., for duty at that post, to relieve Com'y Sergt. S. Slaymaker, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Fort Hall, I. T., for duty (S. O. 26, W. D.).

To enable him to comply with par. 1, of S. O. 243, c. s., Hdqrs of Army, Major J. W. Barriger, Chief Com'y of Sub., is relieved from duty in Dept. of South (S. O. 141, Nov. 26, D. S.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. Charles V. Petteys is relieved from duty at Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., and will report to the C. O., Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for duty (S. O. 112, Nov. 24, D. P.).

1st Lieut. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., Nov. 15 (S. O. 200, Nov. 8, D. C.).

The leave of absence granted A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewell, Ojo Caliente, N. M., is extended one month (S. O. 116, Nov. 26, M. D. M.).

The following named medical officers will proceed to New Orleans, La., to represent the Med. Dept. of the Army at the eighth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held in that city Dec. 7, 1880, and, upon the adjournment of the association, will return to their proper stations: Surgs. Joseph R. Smith and John S. Billings (S. O., Nov. 26, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. Elliott Cones is relieved from the duty assigned him in S. O. 134, July 3, 1876, from W. D., and will report in person to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona for duty (S. O., Nov. 26, W. D.).

Surg. H. R. Tilton is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Riley, Kas., by par. 2, S. O. 255, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 253, Nov. 23, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., awaiting orders, is relieved from further duty at the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., for duty (S. O. 257, Nov. 22, D. M.).

A. A. Surgs. H. M. Deobie, Fort Hays, Kas.; J. A. McKinney, Fort Garland, Colo., and W. W. Rowan, Cantonment on the Uncompaghe River, Colo., are relieved from duty at their respective stations, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report in person to the Med. Director of the Dept. of Missouri for annulment of contracts (S. O. 257, Nov. 22, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. C. E. Munn, member G. C.-M. at Fort Hays, Kas., Dec. 1 (S. O. 259, Nov. 24, D. M.).

Major B. A. Clements, Surg., president G. C.-M. at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., Dec. 2 (S. O., Nov. 26, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Price, member G. C.-M. at Fort Ontario, N. Y., Dec. 1 (S. O. 203, Nov. 26, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. Morse K. Taylor, member G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., Dec. 1 (S. O. 209, Nov. 27, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. Daniel Weissel, member G. C.-M. at Fort Ontario, N. Y., Dec. 1 (S. O. 203, Nov. 26, D. E.).

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. H. O. Paulding is extended seven days (S. O. 207, Nov. 23, D. E.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Asst. Surg. J. V. R. Hoff, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 208, Nov. 26, D. E.).

Leave of absence for four months is granted A. Surg. J. H. T. King (S. O., Nov. 29, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell will accompany Cos. A, C, and F, 16th Inf., as medical officer, to Fort Concho, Tex., returning to San Antonio, Tex., on the completion of the duty (S. O. 239, Nov. 23, D. T.).

Hosp. Steward Henry Ferrier, having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, is assigned to duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., relieving Hosp. Steward J. J. Swan, who will report to the C. O. Vancouver Bks., W. T., for duty (S. O. 205, Nov. 15, D. C.).

Hosp. Steward John S. McGuire, tried by G. C.-M. and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service, with loss of all pay and allowances due, or to become due, and to be confined at hard labor at such military prison as the reviewing authority may direct, for the period of one year. Sentence confirmed, and to be executed at Alcatraz Island, Cal., to date from Sept. 6, 1880 (G. O. 25, Nov. 8, D. A.).

Hosp. Steward Joseph Junker, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., awaiting orders, will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico for assignment to duty at Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 255, Nov. 23, D. M.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymaster Daniel R. Larned will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business; on completion of which he will return to his station in New York City (S. O. 209, Nov. 27, D. E.).

The extension of leave of absence granted Paymaster J. W. Wham is further extended one month (S. O., Nov. 30, W. D.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—To enable him to make the proper preparations for executing instructions from the War Dept., relative to the determination of the latitude and longitude (telegraphic) of Fort Lapwai, Boise, and Vancouver Bks., 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and return, on public business (S. O. 203, Nov. 11, D. C.).

William T. Webber, Asst. Engineer, will proceed, via Ainsworth, to Fort Cour d'Alene, to survey the military reservation at that post; thence to the new site of Camp Chelan, near the mouth of the Spokane River, to survey the military reservation at that post, under instructions from the Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Columbia. The post commanders at Fort Cour d'Alene and the new site at Camp Chelan will furnish Mr. Webber all the assistance that he may require, and will see that all the reservation corners are plainly marked with substantial stone monuments, so that no dispute may hereafter arise as to the boundaries (S. O. 201, Nov. 9, D. C.).

Corp. John O'Neill, U. S. Mil. Academy Detachment of Artillery, now with his command, is transferred to the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, N. Y. H. (S. O., Nov. 26, W. D.).

Capt. J. B. Quinn and J. C. Mallory, 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, 2d Lieut. F. V. Abbott, T. A. Bingham, C. McD. Townsend, and G. J. Fieberger, members, and 2d Lieut. T. L. Casey, Jr., Judge-Advocate of the G. C.-M. at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., Dec. 2 (S. O., Nov. 26, W. D.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are made: 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Willard will be relieved from his present duties by Col. John Newton as soon as his services can be spared by the latter, and will then report in person to the C. O. Batt. of Engrs., at Willet's Point, N. Y., for duty. 1st Lieut. Philip M. Price will be relieved from his present duties by Major C. B. Comstock on receipt of this order by Major Comstock, and

will then report in person to Major George L. Gillespie, at Portland, Ore., for duty under his immediate orders (S. O., Dec. 1, W. D.).

His services not being longer required under the requirements of par. 11, S. O. 143, c. s., from the Adj.-Gen.'s Office, 1st Lieut. F. M. Price is relieved from further duty in Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to his proper station (S. O. 238, Nov. 22, D. T.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—To enable him to comply with par. 2, S. O. 233, Adj.-Gen.'s Office, c. s., Ord. Sergt. Andrew Bush (late Sergt. Batt. I., 4th Art.), is relieved from extra duty in the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 170, Nov. 10, M. D. P.). 1st Lieut. J. C. Ayres is relieved from duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, and will return to his station at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 153, Nov. 27, D. D.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Whipple, Va., Sept. 6, 1880, and of which 1st Lieut. B. P. Strong, 4th Art., Acting Signal Officer, is president, was arraigned and tried: 1. Sergt. Ossian Aldrich, Signal Corps U. S. Army (first trial). CHARGE I.—"Violation of the 47th Article of War." CHARGE II.—"Disobedience of orders, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Finding.—CHARGE I.—"Not guilty (of desertion), but guilty of absence without leave." CHARGE II.—"Guilty." Sentence.—"To be reduced to the ranks; to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for six months, and to forfeit all his pay to the United States for the same period." 2. Sergt. Ossian Aldrich, Signal Corps U. S. Army (second trial). CHARGE.—"Violation of the 60th Article of War." The specification alleges the presentation of a fraudulent claim. Finding.—"Guilty." Sentence.—"To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States; to forfeit all pay and allowances due or that may become due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such military prison as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of one year." The proceedings, findings, and sentences of the General Court-martial in the foregoing cases of Sergt. Ossian Aldrich, Signal Corps U. S. Army, are approved, and the sentences will be duly executed. The guard house at the Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia, and the Leavenworth Military Prison are designated, respectively, as the places for the execution of those portions of the sentences relating to confinement at hard labor. Upon the expiration of the term of confinement imposed by the first sentence, the prisoner will be sent to the Military Prison to undergo the imprisonment directed in the second sentence (G. C. M. O. 61, Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Whipple, Va., on Dec. 1, 1880. The following is the detail for the court: 1st Lieut. B. H. Gilman, 13th Inf., acting signal officer, president; 1st Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, 9th Inf., acting signal officer; 2d Lieut. W. C. Buttler, 3d Inf., acting signal officer; 2d Lieut. J. A. Swift, Signal Corps; 2d Lieut. L. E. Sebree, Signal Corps, members, and 1st Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader, 12th Inf., acting signal officer, Judge-Advocate of the court (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending November 22, 1880:

Co. I, 2d Cav., to Fort Custer, M. T.
Co. L, 9th Cav., to Fort Bliss, Tex.
Co. D, 9th Cav., to Fort Union, N. M.
Cos. B and L, 5th Art., to Fort Barrancas, Fla.
Hdqrs and Cos. G and H, 1st Inf., to Camp near Presidio, Tex. Post Office address via Fort Davis, Tex.
Co. I, 2d Inf., to Fort Cour d'Alene, Idaho T.
Cos. I and G, 15th Inf., to Fort Bliss, Tex.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A, B, D, K, M, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho T.; C, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G, Fort McDowell, Nev.; I, Fort Halleck, Nev.; H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L, Fort Klamath, Ore.; E, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Thomas McGregor, president; Capt. James Jackson, Moses Harris, Charles Bendire, Albert G. Forre, 1st Lieut. Frazier A. Boutelle, Frank A. Edwards, R. P. Page, 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds, Landis, Albert B. Mills, William S. Scott, George W. Gnede, members, and 1st Lieut. Frank K. Upham, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., Nov. 15 (S. O. 200, Nov. 8, D. C.).

Major George B. Sanford, president; 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, James B. Aleshire, members, and 1st Lieut. Thomas Garvey, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Bidwell, Cal., Nov. 17 (S. O. 171, Nov. 11, M. D. P.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C, F, G, I, M, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, B, E, Fort Keogh, M. T.; D, K, Fort Ellis, M. T.; H, L, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. * Address via Roseman, M. T.

Detached Service.—Under instructions from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Missouri, dated Nov. 5, 1st Lieut. W. P. Clark will proceed from Fort Keogh, M. T., to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the Lieut.-General Commanding the Mil. Div. of Missouri (S. O. 157, Nov. 23, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One year, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, to take effect Nov. 1, 1880 (S. O., Nov. 29, W. D.).

Capt. Peale.—Before a G. C.-M. which convened at Fort Keogh, M. T., Aug. 3, 1880, and of which Col. J. W. Davidson, 2d Cav., is president, was arraigned and tried: Capt. James T. Peale, 2d Cav. CHARGE I.—"Violation of the 88th Article of War." CHARGE II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." CHARGE III.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specifications allege drunkenness and the violation of his pledge of total abstinence. Finding.—"Guilty." Sentence.—"To be dismissed from the military service of the United States."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 13, 1880.

"The sentence in the foregoing case of Captain James T. Peale, 2d Cavalry, is hereby confirmed. R. B. HAYES."

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence in the case of Capt. James T. Peale, 2d Cav., will take effect Dec. 20, 1880, from which date he will cease to be an officer of the Army (G. C.-M. O. 62, Nov. 20, H. Q. A.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C, G, L, M, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.; B, D, F, Fort Sanders, Wyo. T.; A, Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.; H, K, Fort Washakie, Wyo. T.; E, I, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of

one month, 2d Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr. (S. O. 113, Nov. 27, D. P.)

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for four months, to take effect after re-enlistment, Dec. 1, 1880, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Corp. James O'Donnell, Co. I (S. O. 113, Nov. 27, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and B. I. K. L. Fort Riley, Kas.; A. D. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. P. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; M. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; K. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Change of Station.—Capt. W. C. Hemphill is relieved from further duty at Fort Supply, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report for duty with his company (S. O. 261, Nov. 27, D. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Major Henry E. Noyes, Capt. John Lee, 1st Lieut. H. H. Bellas, and 2d Lieut. G. W. Vandusen, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Hays, Kas., Dec. 1 (S. O. 259, Nov. 24, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 257, Nov. 22, D. M.)

From Nov. 27, 1880, to Dec. 31, 1880, Col. R. S. Mackenzie (S. O., Dec. 1, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. William A. Thompson, two months (S. O., Dec. 1, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.; H. L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Retired.—Capt. William C. Forbush is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., by S. O. 81, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 111, Nov. 22, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.; F. Fort Buford, D. T.

† In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, to take effect when his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. W. H. Baldwin, R. Q. M., Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 159, Nov. 29, D. P.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. H. L. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh, M. San Felipe, Tex.; G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.

† In the field.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey, now in San Antonio, Tex., will report, through the C. O. Post of San Antonio, to take charge of the detachment of enlisted men now there, and conduct to Fort Clark, Tex., the cavalry horses referred to in par. 5, S. O. 233, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 240, Nov. 24, D. T.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. A. G. Hennessee, Adj. Gen., president; 1st Lieut. J. W. Pullman, 2d Lieut. J. H. King, members, and 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., Nov. 26 (S. O. 236, Nov. 19, D. T.)

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause sixty recruits to be forwarded under proper charge to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to the 8th Cav. (S. O., Nov. 30, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Bayard, N. M.; D. K. Fort Union, N. M.; E. I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; B. C. G. H. M. Fort Bayard, N. M.

† In the field, Southern New Mexico.

† In camp at Mesquero Indian Agency.

† In the field, Fort Craig, N. M.

† At Fort Cummings, N. M.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. G. R. Burnett, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Wingate, N. M., Dec. 8 (S. O. 259, Nov. 24, D. M.)

To Join.—Capt. Michael Conney will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., for duty with his company (S. O. 141, Nov. 10, D. N. M.)

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. Frank Williams, Co. A, now at Fort Marcy, N. M., will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., at once, and there report to and accompany Capt. Michael Conney to Fort Stanton, N. M., for duty with his company. The Co. O. Fort Craig, N. M., will cause all enlisted men of Co. K, at Fort Craig, to be reported to Capt. Conney upon his arrival, to accompany him to Fort Stanton, N. M., and there join their company for duty (S. O. 141, Nov. 10, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. G. I. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.

† In the field.

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Proble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Tully McCrea, president, G. C.-M. at Fort Ontario, N. Y., Dec. 1 (S. O. 208, Nov. 26, D. E.)

Major Clermont L. Best, president; Capt. John C. White, 1st Lieut. Richard G. Shaw, Frederic C. Nichols, Abner H. Merrill, 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, members, and 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 29 (S. O. 208, Nov. 26, D. E.)

Major John Hamilton, president; Capt. William L. Hashin, 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Nichols, 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, members, and 1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Proble, Maine, Dec. 6 (S. O. 211, Nov. 30, D. E.)

Upon the final adjournment of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Proble, Maine, by par. 1, S. O. 211, from Hdqrs Dept. of East, 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Nichols and 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon will report to the C. O. Fort Proble, for temporary Garrison Court-martial duty, upon completion of which they will rejoin their station, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 211, Nov. 30, D. E.)

Capt. Frank E. Taylor, president; Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, 2d Lieut. Adam Slaker, Frederic Marsh, S. E. Stuart, C. J. Bailey, members, and 1st Lieut. John M. K. Davis, Adj. Gen., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Adams, R. I., Dec. 3 (S. O. 212, Dec. 1, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Edmund K. Russell, ten days (S. O. 209, Nov. 27, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. Corpus Christi, Tex.; L. Jackson Bks. La.; E. G. Little Rock Bks. Ark.

† Send all mail through Hdqrs Dept. of Texas.

Detached Service.—Order No. 56, dated Fort Johnston, N. C., Nov. 23, 1880, directing 2d Lieut. Lotus Niles, A. A. Q. M., to proceed from that post to Wilmington, N. C., on public business, and return, is confirmed (S. O. 142, Nov. 30, D. S.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Frank B. Hamilton and 1st Lieut.

Thos. D. Maurice, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Ontario, N. Y., Dec. 1 (S. O. 208, Nov. 26, D. E.)

Capt. James E. Wilson, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Proble, Maine, Dec. 6 (S. O. 211, Nov. 30, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks. N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks. N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer, Fort Niagara, will proceed to Madison Bks. N. Y., and report to the post commander, for temporary G. C.-M. duty; on completion of which he will rejoin his station (S. O. 209, Nov. 27, D. E.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbe, Jr., member, G. C.-M. at Fort Ontario, N. Y., Dec. 1 (S. O. 208, Nov. 26, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Emory Upton.—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Ore.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. C. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—The journey of Capt. Charles B. Throckmorton, from Fort Stevens, Ore., to Vancouver Bks. W. T., and return, between Nov. 5 and 9, was on public business, which are confirmed (S. O. 202, Nov. 10, D. C.)

Relieved.—Capt. John Egan is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 90, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. 174, Nov. 22, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. John Egan, Fort Point, Cal. (S. O. 174, Nov. 22, M. D. P.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. W. R. Quinnan, ten months (S. O., Nov. 26, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. James Kelly, Bat. A, is detailed on extra duty in the Q. M. Dept. as overseer in charge of general prisoners, and will be excused from all battery duties (S. O. 170, Nov. 10, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and A. F. G. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; H. Newport Bks. Ky.; D. E. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. Francis L. Guenther, Newport Bks. Ky. (S. O. 56, Dec. 1, M. D. A.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and G. H. M. Camp near Presidio, Tex.; B. D. Fort San Antonio, Tex.; A. Meyer's Spring, Tex.; C. F. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E. I. Camp at mouth of Rio Pecos, Tex.; K. Pena Colorado, Tex.

† P. O. address via Fort Davis, Tex.

† Camp on the Rio Pecos, Tex.

Detached Service.—In connection with par. 2, S. O. 221, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, Co. D will proceed to the camp on the Rio Pecos, Tex. (S. O. 240, Nov. 24, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. James Humbert, six months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., Nov. 26, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. G. I. Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. F. Camp Spokane, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard, Idaho.

† P. O. address via Spokane Falls, Wash. T.

Change of Station.—Co. I (Capt. James Miller), will, as soon as its services can be dispensed with at Old Camp Chelan, W. T., proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and take station at that post, to be replaced at New Camp Chelan, early in the spring, by Co. K (Capt. Samuel McKeever) (S. O. 10, Oct. 23, D. C.)

Major Leslie Smith is relieved from the temporary duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia to which he was assigned in par. 1, of Dept. S. O. 181. He will proceed to and assume command of Camp Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 201, Nov. 9, D. C.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William F. Drum is detailed as member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Colville, W. T., by virtue of par. 4, S. O. 195, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 200, Nov. 8, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Maginnis, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.; C. E. Fort Ellis.

† On detached service.

† Address via Deer Lodge, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, from Dec. 1, 1880, Capt. J. H. Gageby (S. O., Nov. 29, W. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. E. Fort Sanders, Wyo. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.; C. Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T.; F. H. Fort Bridger, Wyo. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wyo. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect as soon as his Post Commander may determine that his services can be spared, 1st Lieut. John Scott, R. Q. M. (S. O. 112, Nov. 24, D. P.)

Insane Soldier.—Upon the recommendation of the Post Surgeon at Fort Laramie, concurred in by the Post Commander, the sentence awarded Private John Butler, Co. D, by a G. C.-M., is set aside, it appearing that Private Butler at the time of commission of the offense was insane. The C. O. Fort Laramie will send Private Butler in charge of a medical officer from his post to Washington, D. C., with a view to his admission into the Government Asylum for the insane (S. O. 111, Nov. 23, D. P.)

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, and to take effect May 15, 1881, is granted Corp. Richard M. Whelan, Co. G, provided he re-enlists at the expiration of his present enlistment (S. O. 111, Nov. 22, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

† Escort to working parties on N. P. R. R. extension.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. K. White River Agency, Colo.; F. G. Fort Lyon, Colo.; D. H. Fort Garland, Colo.; I. Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. C. H. Ingalls, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 261, Nov. 27, D. M.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T.; D. Cantonment Bad Lands, N. P. R. R. Little Missouri River, via Green River station; G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. James M. J. Sanno, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Proble, Maine, Dec. 6 (S. O. 211, Nov. 30, D. E.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C. F. H. Angel Island, Cal.; B. K. Benicia Bks. Cal.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; A. San Diego Bks. Cal.; I. Fort Yuma, Cal.

Detached Service.—Upon completion of the duty assigned him in par. 1, S. O. 142, from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona, Capt. G. M. Brayton will take charge of all military prisoners in the Dept. of Arizona, awaiting transportation to Alcatraz

Island, Cal., and proceed with them to San Francisco, Cal., turn over to the prisoners, and then report to the Asst. Adj. Gen. for further orders (S. O. 149, Nov. 17, D. A.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Clarence M. Bailey and 2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Bidwell, Cal., Nov. 17 (S. O. 171, Nov. 11, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb.; H. I. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.; F. Fort Sidney, Neb.; A. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. T.; E. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; G. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G. Fort Robinson, Neb.

Detached Service.—On adjournment of Board of Survey, appointed by par. 1, S. O. 141, from Hdqrs Dept. of South, Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., A. D. C. and Inspector, will proceed to Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers there stationed; on the completion thereof he will return to his proper station, Newport Bks. Ky. (S. O. 142, Nov. 30, D. S.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Alpheus H. Bowman is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., by S. O. 81, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 111, Nov. 22, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Alured Larke, member, and 2d Lieut. William Paulding, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Ontario, N. Y., Dec. 1 (S. O. 208, Nov. 26, D. E.)

Capt. William L. Kellogg, president; Capt. Francis E. Lacey, 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Gibson, Charles E. Bottsford, 2d Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, Robert O. Van Vleet, members, and 1st Lieut. John F. Stretch, Adj. Gen., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., Dec. 1 (S. O. 209, Nov. 27, D. E.)

Enlisted Men.—Corp. David Fisher, Co. B, 10th Inf., now with his command at Fort Brady, Mich., is transferred as a private to the Signal Service, and will report to the Acting Chief Signal Officer for duty (S. O., Nov. 30, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; C. H. Fort Center, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.; A. Camp Porter, M. T. (P. O. address via Bismarck, Dak.)

† In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

Detached Service.—The absence, on special duty, of 1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael, from July 23 to Nov. 11, 1880, under verbal orders of the Comdr. Dept. of Texas, is confirmed (S. O. 236, Nov. 19, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. George L. Choisy, one year, on Surg. certificate (S. O., Nov. 29, W. D.)

1st Lieut. William Hoffman, three months (S. O., Nov. 30, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. B. Whipple Bks. A. T.; K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. D. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

† In the field.

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; A. B. C. D. E. new post on Rio de la Platte, via Animas City, Colo.

† In the field, Fort Craig, N. M.

† On temporary duty at Fort Lewis, Colo.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major James J. Vanhorn, president; Capt. F. E. DeCoursey, Arthur MacArthur, Jr., W. M. Waterbury, 1st Lieut. Jesse C. Chance, 2d Lieut. W. L. Buck, members, and 1st Lieut. J. A. Olmstead, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wingate, N. M., Dec. 8 (S. O. 259, Nov. 24, D. M.)

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause twenty-five recruits to be prepared and forwarded to Santa Fe, N. M., for the 13th Inf. (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and B. C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. G. I. Fort Bliss, Tex.; D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; H. Fort Craig, N. M.

† In the field.

† Temporary station at Old Fort Cummings, N. M.

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, on Surg. certificate, Capt. George Shorkley, District of New Mexico (S. O. 259, Nov. 23, D. M.)

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause thirty recruits to be forwarded to Santa Fe, N. M., for the 15th Inf. (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Ordered to be transferred to the Dept. of Texas.

Change of Station.—Cos. D, E, G, and K are relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will proceed to Eastland, Tex., where they will receive orders from the Commanding General of that Department. Cos. E and K will march at once from Fort Sill, I. T., to Gainesville, Tex., at which point the C. O. of Fort Sill will provide cars for their further movement. The other companies will be put in motion as soon as the Chief Quartermaster of the Dept. of Missouri has provided cars. It is intended the four companies should reach Eastland as nearly as possible at the same time, and not later than Dec. 4, 1880 (S. O. 260, Nov. 26, D. M.)

Cos. A, C, and F will proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., and there take station. Major Charles A. Webb will command the battalion. After arrival at Fort Concho, he will proceed to his station, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 239, Nov. 23, D. T.)

Detached Service.—Major C. A. Webb will proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., in charge of two cavalry horses for Co. D, 10th Cav. (S. O. 240, Nov. 24, D. T.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and D. H. A. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; B. Camp Porter, M. T. (P. O. address via Bismarck, Dakota.)

Detached Service.—Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, A. D. C., is detailed as Recorder of the Board of Officers ordered to convene at Fort Omaha, Neb., by par. 7, S. O. 245, Adj. Gen.'s Office (S. O. 111, Nov. 22, D. P.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; G. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. G. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. C. Fort Hays, Kas.; I. K. Fort Gibson, I. T.

† On detached service with Fort Garland Column.

† On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles B. Hall, R. Q. M., will proceed to Wichita, Kas., on public business (S. O. 259, Nov. 23, D. M.)

Col. C. H. Smith will proceed to Caldwell and Wichita, Kas., on public business, on the completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 261, Nov. 27, D. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. Z. B. Bliss, president; Capt. C. T. Witherell, member, and 1st Lieut. G. K. Spencer, J.-A.

of G. C. M. at Fort Hays, Kas., Dec. 1 (S. O. 259, Nov. 24, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. T. H. Eckerson, Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 257, Nov. 22, D. M.)

One year, with permission to go beyond sea, Capt. E. H. Liscum (S. O., Nov. 29, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Gibson, I. T., will grant a furlough for six months to Private Joseph R. Samshell, Co. I, to take effect upon his re-enlistment (S. O. 260, Nov. 26, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and A. B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E. F. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; C. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. H. Pierce, Adj., is detached Recruiting Officer at Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 172, Nov. 17, M. D. P.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. John M. Ross, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty as Recruiting Officer at Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 172, Nov. 17, M. D. P.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D. F. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. C. G. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.

G. C. M. Service.—1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, W. H. Kell, 2d Lieut. F. B. Jones and J. R. Chapman, members, G. C. M. at Fort Clark, Tex., Nov. 26 (S. O. 236, Nov. 19, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and E. Fort Dodge, Kas.; G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. Ft. Wallace, Kas.; A. B. C. D. E. Cantonment on the Uncompagres; H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Mounted Service.—The Secretary of War having declined to authorize the mounting of Co. F, as provided in par. 2, S. O. 235, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, the horses and horse equipments now in the possession of the company will be shipped to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 259, Nov. 24, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Lieut.-Col. Richard I. Dodge, Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T. (S. O. 257, Nov. 22, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters, Fort Supply, I. T.; H. Fort Reno, I. T. The other companies are to be distributed between Forts Supply, Elliott, Sill, and Reno.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Henry Wygant will proceed, in advance of his company, to Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 239, Nov. 23, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B. F. G. I. Fort Randall, Dakota; C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota; A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1880.

Captain John W. Brewer, Assistant Surgeon—Died November 18, 1880, at Government Hospital, near Washington, District of Columbia.

1st Lieutenant Christopher T. Hall, 2d Cavalry—Resigned November 17, 1880.

Appointment as 2d Lieutenant.—Mr. Joseph B. Batchelor, of Raleigh, N. C., was appointed a 2d Lieutenant 24th U. S. Infantry, Nov. 29, 1880.

Assignments of 2d Lieutenants.—The following are the assignments of the remaining 2d Lieutenants, whose appointment were mentioned in the JOURNAL of Nov. 27, though their assignments had not then been made:

F. B. McCoy, 24th Inf., to Columbus Bks.
Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., to David's Island.
Corwin Sage, 17th Inf., to Columbus Bks.
Alex. T. Dean, 25th Inf., to David's Island.

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread at Camp Poplar River, M. T., will be increased to 22 ounces from Nov. 23, it having been impracticable to raise vegetables at that post last season (S. O. 187, Nov. 23, D. M.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., Nov. 15. Detail: Thirteen officers of the 1st Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Hays, Kas., Dec. 1. Detail: Three officers of the 19th Inf.; four of the 4th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., Dec. 2. Detail: One officer of the Med. Dept., and eight of the Corps of Engineers.

At Fort Wingate, N. M., Dec. 8. Detail: Seven officers of the 13th Inf., and one of the 9th Cav.

At Fort Whipple, Va., Dec. 1. Detail: One officer each of the 3d, 9th, 12th, and 13th Inf., and two officers of the Signal Corps.

At Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 29. Detail: One officer of the Med. Dept., and seven of the 1st Art.

At Fort Ontario, N. Y., Dec. 1. Detail: One officer of the 1st Art.; two of the 2d Art.; two of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept. and 3d Art.

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Dec. 1. Detail: Seven officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Adams, R. I., Dec. 3. Detail: Eight officers of the 1st Art.

At Fort Preble, Me., Dec. 6. Detail: Five officers of the 1st Art., and one each of the 2d Art. and 7th Inf.

At Fort Bidwell, Cal., Nov. 17. Detail: Four officers of the 1st Cav., and two of the 8th Inf.

At Fort Clark, Tex., Nov. 26. Detail: Four officers of the 8th Cav., and four of the 22d Inf.

Military Prisoners.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Samuel Gordon, Dec. 1; Matthew Flaherty, Dec. 2; William Bending and Cornelius Harrington, Dec. 3; Max Horwage, Frank Stanwood, and Thomas Miller, Dec. 5; Charles Horton, Dec. 7; John McLaughlin, Dec. 8; George L. Moeller, Dec. 10; Roderick W. Creasey, David H. Wolf, and John C. Broderick, Dec. 11; John D. Farnum, Dec. 13, 1880 (S. O. 260, Nov. 26, D. M.)

On recommendation of his post and battery commanders, the unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Musician Peter Cummins, Bat. E, 5th Art., is remitted (S. O. 141, Nov. 29, D. S.)

The sentence in the case of Henry Stewart, formerly a Private of Co. C, select, subsequently Co. E, disposable, Gen. Ser. Reenlist, a general prisoner at Alcatraz Island, Cal., remaining unexecuted on Nov. 30, is remitted, for exemplary good conduct during a long period of confinement (G. O. M. O. 133, Nov. 22, M. D. P.)

Special Inspectors Appointed.—The C. O. of Fort Hays,

Kas., on certain quartermaster stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and ordnance and ordnance stores (S. O. 260, Nov. 26, D. M.)

Guard for Railroad Construction Parties.—The following disposition of the guard for the construction parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad is made for the winter: There will be maintained for the winter, Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., garrisoned by Co. D, 7th Inf.; Camp Porter, M. T., garrisoned by Co. A, 11th Inf., and Co. B, 17th Inf.; and Sentinel Butte Station, D. T., to be garrisoned by a Lieutenant and twelve men. The detachment at Sentinel Butte Station will be furnished from Cantonment Bad Lands and will be relieved once in ten or fifteen days—quarters for them, two buildings, have been provided by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Major Merrill, 7th Cav., Commanding, will, as fast as arrangements are perfected, return to their stations the other troops under his command, and rejoin his station on the completion of arrangements for the winter. The C. O. Fort Abraham Lincoln will send to Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., a detachment of one Lieutenant from that post, and twelve men, from Co. F, of the 7th Inf. (S. O. 159, Nov. 29, D. D.)

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A Denver despatch says that the Ute Commission left there Saturday night to proceed to Los Pinos to pay the Uncompagres Utes their portion of the \$75,000 due them in the late settlement. They received \$37,000; the Southern Utes, \$25,000, and the White River Utes, \$13,000. The Southern Indians were paid their portion a month ago, and the Uncompagres would have received theirs before now, but for the recent trouble and severe weather. Mr. Meacham, who goes with the money, is accompanied by Agent Berry and others. They proceed to Alamosa by rail and then take wagons for the agency. The road is through mountains, where the snow is deep and the cold intense, ranging all the way below zero. The train will consist of six government wagons, and the money will be guarded by an escort of forty soldiers. It is all in silver dollars, and the whole amount weighs about a ton and a half. Each Indian will receive about \$30. There is some apprehension of trouble along the route, as the party pass through a country considered hostile to Berry and Meacham, and such an amount of money is always a temptation to road agents.

HEADQUARTERS FORT BUFORD, D. T.,
November 14, 1880.

E. H. ALLISON:

Sir—In compliance with instructions received from the Department Commander by the commanding officer of this Post, you will again proceed to Sitting Bull's camp and carry out the instructions by which you were guided in your former trip, Oct. 23, 1880. You will in any interview you may have with Sitting Bull, fully impress upon his mind the terms, and only terms, upon which his surrender will be accepted by the commanding officer, Fort Buford, that is: Submission to the government authorities; voluntary surrender of his arms and ponies, the latter to be sold and the proceeds invested in cattle for the benefit of the Indians. The Indians themselves to go in the future to whichever of the Sioux Agencies the government may assign them. If necessary, you may tell him this mission will probably be the final one on the part of the government; that if he does not comply with the terms now offered him, the troops will move again in his force. If you succeed in your mission, you will notify the commanding officer, Fort Buford, by courier, as soon as the Indians have started, this courier to come through as rapidly as possible. Give a sufficient length of time for the Indians to decide the question among themselves, but as little delay as practicable is now important. If your mission is unsuccessful you will comply with the terms through to me at once.

Major 7th Infantry, Commanding,
CAMP HUSTON, D. T., Nov. 23, 1880.

To Brock, Adjutant-General:

Following just received from Camp Porter, dated 23d: Sergeant just in from Grant's Camp, reports the buffalo hunters just arrived saw Sitting Bull's force twenty-five miles north of Yellowstone, near Sheep Mountain, moving gradually towards Yellowstone. Hunters say about one hundred warriors. I don't know how they learned it was Sitting Bull; they did not wait very long to find out what forces it was.

JAMES BRENNAN,
1st Lieut., 17th Infantry.

This information was sent to Col. Davidson, Nov. 24, with orders to "ascertain what their disposition and intention are, but do not make any movement against them until they develop some hostile intention. Acknowledge receipt."

Gen. Miles, in a late conversation with a *Pioneer Press* reporter, is represented to have said: "There are about 1,500 Sioux and about 500 Cheyennes at Fort Keogh, some of whom are engaged in farming. It was very laughable when they began to plow. They wanted their squaws to do it. But this was something we could not allow of course, and they gradually accepted the situation. They plainly see that it is for their own good that they should work, and to that extent they appreciate what we are doing for them. Sitting Bull is a savage, pure and simple, and don't want either civilization or communication with the whites. He wants to be left in undisturbed possession of his country; free to hunt or engage in war with his old-time enemies, the Crows, Blackfeet or Piegans. He hates us with a mortal hatred, and has also come to fear us. He can only surrender unconditionally. I think if he had surrendered when he had a chance, nothing would have been done to him. He did just what other Indians have done, and would probably be treated the same as they are treated. He is afraid we will hang him. You know he was in the Minnesota massacre in 1863, and he knows there were a lot of Sioux hung for that. He naturally supposes he will be hung if captured. He is daily losing caste and influence, and is very hard up for provisions. The current opinion that these Indians lay off in winter and start on raids in the spring is not correct. They are the most hardy people on earth, and they do as much riding in winter as they do at any other time. I remember having captured six bucks last February. They were out on a raid, on foot, looking for ponies belonging to the Crows. They were almost naked, and while it was a bitter cold day, they did not, apparently, feel it. They can stand all kinds of privation and fatigue, and are a very warlike people. Sitting Bull is about fifty years old, and one of the best specimens of a crafty and unrelenting savage I have ever met. He is cunning rather than diplomatic. I believe we would have him in three weeks if the government would make

a demand on the Canadian government for his surrender. The Indian question in the Northwest is settled just as long as there are enough troops in sight to impress the Indians with a sense of our ability to blow them out of existence in a few moments. Force is the one only argument which appeals to him. Convince him that you can wipe him off the earth and he is tractable. The Army must go in advance of other agents of civilization. It goes ahead and opens the way and the railroad follows. I am much impressed with a sense of the greatness of the Northwest. I am much interested in its development. It is now the most prosperous part of our country, and in many respects the most promising. Dakota and Montana, I believe, will be made States during Garfield's administration. These two Territories might very justly be cut up into five, and then each of them would be larger than Ohio. I think you will have a city of 250,000 inhabitants here in fifteen years, probably ten. You can have no idea of the rapidity with which the country west and northwest of St. Paul is being settled until you go over the ground.

"As I have stated before, the great war chief of the Dakota nation uttered one truth when he said 'there was not one white man who loved an Indian, and not a true Indian but hated a white man.' The Indians regard us as a body of false and cruel invaders of their country, while we are apt to consider them as a treacherous and bloodthirsty race, that should be destroyed by any and all means. Our policy has been to make them the wards of the nation, to be held under close military surveillance, or else to make them pensioners under no other restraint than the influence of one or two individuals. Living without any legitimate government, without any law and without any physical power to control them, what better subject or more propitious fields could be found for vice or crime? Suppose the courts, the administration of the laws, were abolished in St. Paul; how long would it be before crimes of violence were of daily, even hourly occurrence in your streets? If civilized society might, under given circumstances, lapse into barbarism, what can be expected of a race of people who have always been savage, and who are suddenly ordered to conform to the ways of civilization. I regard the experiment of making a police force composed entirely of Indians as a dangerous one."

A SOLDIER'S VIEW.

GEN. E. A. CARR has addressed the following letter to the Tucson Arizona Star in reply to an editorial in that paper:

FORT LOWELL, Nov. 10, 1880.

ED. STAR: In your editorial of to-day there are many good points, but I find two mistaken ideas in it, which I feel bound to correct:

First. That the rank and file of the Army is made up to a great extent from the offscourings and slums of Europe.

Second. That they enlist and serve as bond slaves for the remainder of their lives without one hope of promotion.

These are common beliefs among a great many people; but, the truth is, that we have a great many Americans and respectable foreigners in the Army.

In my regiment more than half of the enlisted men are of American birth, and of the foreigners, a great many are most respectable men. We have some hard cases, and I have long advocated what you propose, i. e., that every man offering to enlist should give satisfactory evidence of good character. The recruiting service has lately much improved in that respect.

As for promotion, there has been quite a number of enlisted men commissioned under the present administration. Two in my regiment, viz. Sergt.-Maj. Howard and Sergt. Powell to be second lieutenants; and at this time there are six captains in my regiment who served as soldiers.

I believe that Army officers generally, as I certainly do, favor the promotion of suitable enlisted men, and your idea of raising the standard of character and intelligence of recruits would give us the right kind of material.

It is true that soldiers are worked too hard, but that is a necessity resulting from the smallness of the Army and the amount of work it has to do. Should the representatives of the people see fit to give us more men and means we would feel most grateful.

So far as Victoria is concerned, your shoe does not fit the Arizona troops. We went half the distance from Arizona to Texas and into Old Mexico. I dared go no further for fear of exposing the country which we are set especially to guard.

The officers and troops in New Mexico have also performed their duty faithfully and undergone great hardships.

They followed those Indians persistently and untiringly, often without food and water; when their horses gave out they went on foot over the roughest mountains and most arid deserts, brought them to many engagements, and finally made it so hot for them that they took refuge in Mexico, where they were still followed without relaxation till they fell into the hands of the Mexican troops.

It was their misfortune not to be in at the death, but they contributed as much to the final result as if they had been present on that field.

Yours, etc.,

E. A. CARR,

Col. 6th Cavalry, Brevet Major-General.
P. S.—We have a soldier's school here; come out and see it. Officers, generally, are courteous and kind to good soldiers; of course our orders are sharp and stern in tone, as they should be.

E. A. C.

Of this letter the Star says: "It was reasonable, courteous and manly withal; disclosing a liberality upon the points discussed scarcely to be expected from an officer of such long standing in the Army. If his brother officers entertained and expressed similar sentiments, the reorganization of the Army upon a sound basis would be speedily accomplished."

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD has been ordered to Washington for consultation on a subject not officially promulgated.

LIEUT. H. C. JOHNSON, U. S. A., resides at Cassville, Wisconsin.

BREVET BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RUGGLES, A. A. G., is preparing a pocket edition of the codification of Army regulations and orders recently approved by the Secretary of War, for the use of company commanders.

LIEUT. SAMUEL WALKER, U. S. A., resides at Butler, Penn.

LIEUT.-COMDR. CHADWICK, U. S. N., has made a report upon the wreck of the steamer *Rhode Island*, which exonerates the Beaver Tail station keeper and his assistant. The customary signals were exchanged between the station and the vessel before the latter struck the rocks on which she was wrecked.

LIEUT.-COL. JOSEPH N. G. WHISTLER, 5th Infantry, is now in command at Fort Keogh.

CHAPLAIN VINCENT PALLEN, U. S. A., resides at Camden, New Jersey.

In describing the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y., the *Buffalo Sunday News* says: "Gen. Thos. G. Fitcher, the Superintendent, is a retired Army officer, and was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy from '68-'69. He possesses in the highest degree all those qualities which are associated in our minds with the ideal Army officer, and there is not one among the inmates of the Home who does not evince toward him the highest feeling of regard and respect."

MAJOR JOHN P. WILLARD, Pay Department, spent Thanksgiving in Troy, according to the *Troy Budget*.

CHAPLAIN ALEX. GILMORE, U. S. A., resides at Antelope Valley, Arizona.

CAPT. WM. E. DOUGHERTY, 1st U. S. Infantry, acting Indian Agent at the Crow Creek Agency, is expected to reach Washington in a few days with a delegation of Brule Sioux chiefs. These Indians have conceded to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad the right of way through their reservation, and have expressed a desire to visit Washington to settle the details.

An amateur theatrical entertainment for charitable purposes took place at Governor's Island, N. Y., on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 30, and was quite successful. Several of the officers and ladies of the garrison took part in the performance, which consisted of tableau, a comedy, etc.

LIEUT. COMMANDER H. H. GORRINGE, U. S. N., attended the dinner of the St. Andrew's Society at Delmonico's, on the evening of St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30.

GEN. GARFIELD left Washington Nov. 29, for his home at Mentor, Ohio, accompanied by Maj. David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., and a few other friends.

CAPT. CLINTON B. SEARS, of the Corps of Engineers, on duty at the Military Academy, recently paid a visit to Rochester to consult with Prof. Lewis Swift in the matter of the new observatory at West Point.

COMMISSARY-GEN. ROBERT McFEELEY was absent from Washington the latter part of last week and the first part of the present.

BYT. LIEUT.-COL. CALED H. CARLTON, Major 3d Cavalry, who has been spending several days in Washington, receiving medical treatment, expects to start soon for Florida, on sick leave of absence.

THE U. S. Signal Station at Breckenridge has been removed to Fargo, Dakota, and Sergt. Cramer, of the Signal Corps, has been charged with the necessary work connected with the establishment of the station at the later place.

CO. C (Rose) and Co. A (Morse) under command of Maj. Webb, 16th Infantry, left Fort Riley, Kas., November 15, en route to Texas.

HEADQUARTERS 4th Cavalry, with Cos. L and K under the command of Maj. Beaumont, 4th Cavalry, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, are now at Fort Riley, Kansas. Cos. B (Lawton's) and I (Hemphill's), 4th Cavalry, have probably reached Riley by this time, as they were expected daily November 15.

MASTER LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N., has had, for a young man, his full share of narrow escapes. His fortunate escape at the time of the wreck of the *Huron*, when he was one of the four officers saved, is well remembered. It is not so well known that his escape from death on another occasion was equally narrow. While stopping at a hotel in Paris he one day entered the elevator. As he was the sixth passenger, and the rule of the house allowed of but five, the man in charge requested him to get out, and refused to stir until he did so. As Mr. Young was waiting for the next trip he saw the elevator bounding up to the top of the shaft and then break loose and fall the whole distance to the ground, killing and horribly mangle every one in it.

LIEUT. E. K. MOORE and wife, U. S. Navy, were registered in Washington, November 20, at the Ebbitt House, having just arrived from California. Mrs. Moore and her sister, Miss Maude Carleton, brought with them the remains of their mother (the widow of the late Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army) and a sister, and buried them in the family lot at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, on the 17th of November. Lieut. Moore and family are now in Ripley, Ohio, visiting his parents.

GEN. SHERMAN wrote the following letter, under date of Aug. 20, in an answer to one sent him:

"I regret that my personal relations to the two eminent candidates for President are such, that I am unwilling to say or write anything to influence a single vote. I am sure that whichever is successful will fulfill the requirements of the Constitution, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and take care that the laws be faith-

fully executed. As you all know, I have always encouraged the soldiers to meet in social reunions on all suitable occasions, to interchange kindly memories of the war, and to keep alive that love of the Union and of the whole country which characterized that part of our history. I hope, as long as two or more survive, they will continue thus to meet, for since the beginning of time there never was a war on earth for which men fought for so holy and patriotic a cause as we did in 1863. Truly your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

LIEUT. ROBERT A. LOVELL, 14th Infantry, left Fort Douglas, Utah, about Dec. 1, for Columbus, Ohio, where his address will be care of H. T. Chittenden, No. 66 East Broad street.

The late Capt. John Walcutt was well known in the Navy. He entered the Service Jan. 25, 1840, from Ohio, at the age of seventeen, continuing in the Service until 1856, when he was wholly retired under the act of 1854. He died early in November, at his home near Frankfort, Ky., his death being occasioned by a pin puncturing between his toes, gangrene ensuing. The *Frankfort Weekly Yeoman* says: "His death was not unexpected, though it came sooner than his friends thought it would occur. The amputation of his leg was a last resort in the effort to save his life, but the chances were ten to one that he would not survive the operation. In spite of a knowledge which he seemed to have acquired several months ago that this little wound would be the cause of his death, he continued cheerful up to the last. Many who called to see him during his most painful illness were impressed with his powers of endurance and the natural flow of his spirit. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his death." He was buried Nov. 9. We may add that Capt. Walcutt after leaving the Service in 1856, was engaged in the merchant trade in Chinese waters. Among his messmates he was always esteemed, and when he left the naval service was presented by them with a fine gold watch.

COMMANDER BEARDSLEE, U. S. N., lately gave to a reporter of the N. Y. Times some interesting facts about Alaska learned while he was there, in command of the *Jamestown*, from June, 1879, to September, 1880. He said: "Foreigners have, by means of drainage and proper cultivation, succeeded for some years past in raising, in the vicinity of Sitka and Fort Wrangell, good crops of excellent potatoes, cabbages, lettuce, beets, turnips, cauliflowers, and a few other vegetables." He adds:

"The mountains which skirt the coast of Sitka are covered with a dense growth of evergreen timber, such as larch, spruce, hemlock, pine, and yellow cedar. Within five miles of Sitka are acres of spruce and hemlock, from which logs 4 feet in thickness can be cut, and which will furnish from 4,000 to 5,000 feet of lumber to each tree. This timber, said Commander Beardslee, I consider one of the great resources of Alaska in the future. The time must eventually come when the mills on Puget Sound, which are turning out lumber at the rate of 1,000,000 feet a day, will exhaust the supply from the forests of Oregon and Washington Territory, and then this great Alaskan resource is coming into play. The fishing grounds of the Territory are almost inexhaustible. The fishing grounds extend away up north into the icebergs. The cod are principally caught in the Gulf of Alaska, where the water is comparatively warm, while the halibut must be sought in the colder water of the ocean. Another of the great resources of Alaska is the fur trade. The fur seals pay to the Government \$200,000 annually. The commission is \$2 on each skin, and the number allowed to be killed is limited to 100,000 annually. Only the young bulls are killed, and this number has no diminishing effect on the stock from year to year. The supply is practically inexhaustible.

MAJOR W. T. GENTRY, 7th Infantry, registered at Headquarters, Div. of the Missouri, Nov. 27, returning from leave of absence.

MAJ. GEN. IRVIN McDOWELL, registered, Nov. 23, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

MAJ. ALFRED E. BATES, Pay Department; Lieut. Robert K. Evans, 12th Infantry; Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cavalry; and Post Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne registered, Nov. 23, at the Palmer House, Chicago.

MAJ. AND BYT. MAJ. GEN. GODFREY WEITZEL, of the Engineers, registered, Nov. 22, at the Tremont House, Chicago.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* of Nov. 25 says: Col. A. G. Brackett and Capt. F. Van Vliet, 3d Cavalry, left Fort Russell on Sunday en route to Salt Lake, where they will attend a grand Court-martial. Capt. Deane Monahan is now in command of this post. . . . Capt. James Gillies, A. Q. M., arrived in the city yesterday in order to appear as a witness in the case of the United States v. Ames, et al., which will come up to-day in the District Court. . . . Lieut. Robert H. Young, 4th Infantry, is the boss hunter at Fort Bridger. He is constantly out in the mountains, and sends in many trophies of the sport. The game in that region is abundant.

GEN. GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN, an officer well remembered in our service, and brother of Brevet Major-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, colonel of the 17th Infantry, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John C. Young, in Danville, Ky., on Saturday, Nov. 27, at the age of 69. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. John J. Crittenden, and was born in Russellville, Ky., on the 20th of March, 1811. He received a liberal education, after which he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1828, graduating 26th in a class of 45, in 1832. He entered the 4th Infantry as 2d lieutenant, but resigned next year, 1833, and practiced law. He was a volunteer in the Texan war of independence, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Mier and marched on foot to the City of Mexico. Through the exertions of Mr. Webster and Gen. Waddy Thompson, then our Minister to Mexico, he was released. He afterward took part in the war between the United States and Mexico, having been reappointed to the Army May 27, 1846, as captain in the Mounted Rifles. He was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and was promoted to be major in the Mounted Rifles April 15, 1848, and lieutenant-colonel Dec. 30, 1856. He held this high rank in 1861, when he joined the Confed-

erate service and was at once made a general officer. But he was unfortunate in encountering, early in his Confederate career, Gen. George H. Thomas, who completely defeated him at Mill Spring, thus putting him under a cloud. Gen. Crittenden was brave, gallant, and honorable in his dealings. A friend sends us a Kentucky paper containing a notice that he was to have been buried last Monday, in the State cemetery at Frankfort, side of his father; but we have since seen a statement that the funeral was on Tuesday.

A CORRESPONDENT of the JOURNAL, at Fort Snelling, Minn., writes, under date of Nov. 28: "Every member of my family—self included—are suffering from the plunge from a Southern climate to 18 deg. below zero, and going into a new and cold house. All more or less on the doctor's hands. Hope to get re-acclimatized soon."

SECRETARY SCHURZ has issued an order providing for an increase of 100 pupils in the number of Indian youth now educated at the Forest Grove (Oregon) Industrial School, and 40 or 50 additional at the Hampton (Va.) school.

JAMES POWELL, a pensioner of the war of 1812, died at his residence, Mannetto Hill, on Saturday, aged ninety-two.

THE Army must intend to scratch around, as it has an order at the Watervliet Arsenal for 5,000 currycombs.—*Catskill Recorder*.

CONGRESSMAN EVARTS W. FARR, of New Hampshire, who served continuously during the late war, losing his right arm at the battle of Williamsburg, died at Littleton, N. H., Nov. 30, of pneumonia.

COMMO. SHUFELDT will write up a full report of his recent cruise, which will, no doubt, with the valuable data he has forwarded from time to time, be communicated to Congress and printed.

COMMANDER L. A. BEARDSLEE has just passed the Examining Board at Washington for promotion to Captain. He is engaged in preparing a complete account of the condition of Alaska, from his standpoint of a year and a half experience in command there. The Secretary of the Navy has complimented him very highly on his judicious course with the people and Indian tribes of the Territory.

PRESIDENT HAYES, at the dinner of the St. Andrew's Society, at Philadelphia, Tuesday, said he was a direct descendant of George Hayes, who arrived in this country from Scotland 200 years ago; and he added that he was proud of his lineage. General Sherman said that if Scotland had not so fertile a soil as Ohio and Illinois, it had produced men of great brains.

THE New York Tribune says: "General Grant is expected in Washington at the opening of Congress. He will remain there only a few days. Most of the winter he will spend in the house which he has rented in this city. His son, Colonel Frederick Grant, will, it is rumored, soon leave the Army and engage in railroad business."

A St. Louis despatch, of Nov. 30, says: "Benton Jones, cashier in the Quartermaster's Office in this city, disappeared about a week ago. The accounts are said to be somewhat awry, and his possible suicide is suspected."

M. DE LESSERPS says that his canal shares are flourishing, and that he has greater confidence in the Panama Canal than he had in the Suez Canal. "The Atlantic and Pacific breezes," he declares, "will make it the healthiest region in the world."

THE dedication of the new Pardee Hall, a portion of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., built in place of its predecessor, destroyed by fire last year, took place Nov. 30. President Hayes, Secretary Ramsey, Postmaster General Maynard, and General Sherman were present at the ceremony, and made speeches. Secretary Ramsey, who was a student at the college in 1834, made a long and very humorous address. Gen. Sherman also was exceedingly apt in his remarks.

GEN. ROSECRANS, Congressman-elect, has written a letter in which he takes occasion to refer to his memorial to Congress in 1871 in behalf of our commerce with Mexico, and says: "Then the venerable sardine who presided over our State Department was dumb upon those propositions which commanded avowed approval of Chief Justice Chase, Governor Seward, Senator Sumner, Horace Greeley, William H. Aspinwall, William B. Ogden, Samuel Bowles, and hosts of our great political and commercial leaders." By the venerable sardine, Gen. Rosecrans means Mr. H. Fish.

THE Atlanta Constitution, of Nov. 28, says: "Major C. C. MacConnell, of the 5th Artillery, has invented a cartridge box which is destined to be a great benefit to the Army. The new invention has every recommendation which should make it popular. It is simple, handy, and can never get out of order. The officers of the 5th Artillery are unanimous in their high commendation of the box which Maj. MacConnell has perfected. It is as complete a thing of the kind as can be imagined."

It is expected that the sentence of the Court-martial in the case of Major L. L. Dawson, of the Marine Corps, who was tried in Philadelphia last June for alleged offenses against morality and decency, will be acted upon this week. He has been on full pay since the expiration of his last sentence, which was July 1st.

COMDR. H. N. MULLAN and family have gone to house-keeping on Butte street, Norfolk, Va.

MR. WALTER COLLUM, of Shelbyville, Indiana, a son of Captain R. S. Collum, U. S. M. C., has received an appointment in the Government Printing Office, Washington.

CAPTAIN H. C. COCHRANE, U. S. M. C., has been appointed Deputy Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum for Pennsylvania. A great many officers of the Navy and Marine Corps have recently joined this Order, which pays a death benefit of \$3,000, and has a membership of about 24,000.

THE Brownsville woman who disturbed the usual serenity

of the iron-clad fleet at Brandon, Va., has returned to Texas with money enough in her pocket to make her and the little one comfortable for a long time in that climate.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER W. W. GALT, U. S. N., is still in Norfolk, waiting for the yellow fever to disappear from Key West.

THE Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, of November 26, says that the Hon. Martin I. Townsend, in conversation with an *Eagle* reporter expressed the hope that Whittaker, the colored Cade, would never return to West Point, as he did not believe he would ever get fair play there. Mr. Townsend said that he had forwarded a report of his connection with the case to the War Department, but by right publication of it should first come from the War Department.

GENERAL J. A. ELLIS, Deputy Quartermaster General, stationed at Louisville, Ky., has received from Senator J. E. McDonald, a graceful acknowledgment of the courtesies extended in connection with the funeral of Governor Williams of Indiana, the Senator saying, in his letter on the subject: "The flags formed a very important part of our decorations and pageant, and Capt. Myers, in whose charge they were, performed the duty assigned to him in a most satisfactory manner."

A SOLDIER of the 5th U. S. Infantry, in a recent letter from Fort Keogh, pays a touching farewell tribute to Col. Miles, on his departure for the East and other duties. Speaking of the many campaigns in which Col. Miles took so conspicuous a part, the writer says: "He shared every vicissitude, perilled every danger, fought unflinchingly side by side in many hard fought battles. He carries with him the best wishes and earnest prayers of every honest heart in the regiment and the warm remembrances of every inhabitant of the Yellowstone country. All will regret his absence, and there will not be a dissenting voice to this tribute of affection, unless it may be some of the hostiles who have had cause to fear him."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Altoona (Pa.) *Tribune* compiles from the notes of Mrs. Col. Stacy, taken while stationed in Arizona Territory, a description of a cave discovered near Silver City by Lieut. Gatewood, 6th Cav., U. S. A., and Mr. J. K. Metcalf, formerly of Pennsylvania, on a ranch formerly owned by an old Indian chief named Magues Colorado, but which is now the property of Mr. Metcalf. Lieut. Gatewood, with a scouting party of Apache Indians, was camping on this ranch in the Burro mountains, when in one of the canons in this vicinity—the sides of which are very steep and rugged—they one day saw what appeared to them a large dark spot on the face of a red rock which rose at this point like the facade of a huge cathedral. Upon closer examination it proved to be a natural cave, sixty feet in length, thirty feet wide and twelve or fifteen feet high. A variety of human relics were found in the cave.

The funeral of Gen. Zeilin was attended by his companions of the Philadelphia Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

OF Lieut. Greene's "Sketches of Army Life in Russia," the London *United Service Gazette* says: "This work will be hailed with a hearty welcome from all military men who have read the author's *magnum opus*, 'The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-78.' In that work Lieutenant Greene gave us an extraordinarily faithful picture of the organization of the Russian army as well as of the events of the war. In his present volume he gives sketches, which he calls 'crude and imperfect'—but they are not so—of the soul which animates the Russian military machine, and tells what manner of man the Russian soldier is, and how he lives and moves and has his being."

Harper's Weekly says: Mrs. Robeson, who returns from Europe this year, and resumes her Washington life, is a woman of marvellous charm of manner and person. She is tall, large, and commanding in figure, with a dazzling blonde complexion, fine features, large deep blue eyes, and hair prematurely white. She has one of the richest and most cultivated soprano voices off the stage in America.

GEN. RUFUS INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Missouri, on Nov. 27, at Chicago, caused the arrest of J. F. Sherwin, of the commission firm of Sherwin and Co., for an alleged embezzlement. Gen. Ingalls affirms that he placed \$700 in the hands of Sherwin to invest in wheat speculation, and that he drew \$80, but never was called on for margins or anything else. This week he received a statement of his account in which he was credited with only \$465. He demanded his money, and, failing to get it, had Sherwin arrested. The latter was held to answer to the charge of embezzlement in \$500 bail.

REV. J. J. KANE, Chaplain, U. S. Navy, on November 27, delivered a lecture to the students of the University, at Lewisburg, Pa., of which his daughter is a member: subject, "Manners and Customs Abroad." He also preached to the students on the Sunday following the date of the lecture.

THE Vancouver *Independent*, of Nov. 30, says: "Captain Thomas McGregor, 1st Cavalry, reported at headquarters on Monday, and on Tuesday proceeded on his way to Fort Walla Walla.... Gen. O. O. Howard on Monday went to Puget Sound, on business connected with department affairs. He will return on Saturday.... Two weeks ago the transfer of troops and stores from Camp Chelan to Camp Spokane was completed, and now Camp Chelan is a thing of the past.... The aged mother of Col. E. C. Mason, appeared at church on Sunday, the first time she has been out since the bad fall she had on the 8th of July last.... Last week the wife of Capt. John M. Dickson, Surgeon U. S. A., stationed at Vancouver Barracks, presented him with twin girls. The Captain is overjoyed at the episode, or will be when they grow up into handsome young ladies, and marry Colonels in the Army...."

The residence of Gen. H. A. Morrow, Col. 21st Inf., was discovered on fire Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock. The flames were bursting through the roof, and a high wind blowing gave a bad aspect to affairs. Capt. Downey's company (K, 21st Inf.) immediately manned the Ordnance Department engine, and repaired to the scene, where they found the bucket brigade from the guard-house already at work. Taking water from the ornamental fountain on the grounds the engine company with little work succeeded in putting out the flames, which was accomplished before the city fire department could get to the grounds. The admirable fire organization of the 21st Infantry saved the Colonel's quarters in handsome style.... The officers of the Department of the Columbia have organized a Military Service Association, for the production and reading of papers upon military science and other matters connected with military life. The officers of the Association are as follows: President, Col. H. A. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Vice-Presidents, Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Dept. Columbia, and Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf.; Secretary, Gen. O. D. Greene, Adjt.-Gen., Dept. Columbia; Treasurer, Lieut. John M. Ross, Adjt. and Q. M., 21st Inf.; Directors, Lieut.-Col. Alex. Chambers, 21st Inf., Maj. Wm. M. Graham, 4th Art., Maj. J. A. Kress, Ordnance Dept., Capt. G. M. Downey, 21st Inf., Col. G. L. Gillespie, Eng. Corps, and Capt. Chas. Bendire, 1st Cav.

LIEUT. FRED. SCHWATKA, U. S. A., entertained the members of the New York Branch of the Naval Institute on Wednesday last with an account of his Arctic explorations and adventures. The meeting was held in the Naval Lyceum, and though the weather was anything but propitious, a very good audience was present, including quite a number of ladies. Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., Secretary of the Institute, called the meeting to order. In the absence of the Vice-President, Capt. Edmund O. Matthews, U. S. N., was unanimously invited to take the chair. Lieut. Schwatka commenced with a history of previous expeditions to the Arctic regions, ending with an account of his two journeys, which contained some amusing touches of description. One thing he forgot to mention, and an anxious member came forward with the inquiry as to whether it was true that mosquitoes were to be found in the Arctic regions. As thick as they are in New Jersey was the answer, in substance. So two gentlemen who had come from New Jersey to attend the lecture returned to their homes happy in the thought that at least they were no worse off than the Esquimaux. We regret that the pressure of departmental reports leaves us no space to enlarge upon this valuable lecture. At the close of the lecture Lieut. Brown announced that the Institute had the promise of a lecture from Lieut. Schwatka on the scientific results of his expedition, including his observations on the deviation of the compass, etc. An informal reception followed, those present who wished it being presented to the lecturer. At noon Lieut. Schwatka breakfasted with Lieut. Brown on board of the *Alarm*, the lecture following at two o'clock.

MR. WILLIAM ELLIOTT GRIFFITHS's new work, "Japanese Fairy World—stories from the Wonder-land of Japan," of which we have just received a copy, affords a striking exemplification of the wondrous fertility of invention, the wealth of literary, historic, and classic allusion, of pure myth, and riddle of heroic wonder, and legendary lore to be found in Japanese art, and the author has done full justice to his subject, and to the sources from which his stories are drawn. The numerous illustrations are by Ozawa of Tokio, and the book is published by J. H. Barhyte, of Schenectady, N. Y.

1ST LIEUT. JAMES C. AYRES, according to the *Bismarck Sun*, has wheat raised at Fort Lincoln that he says will compete with the best raised in any country.

LIEUT. EDW. A. BENJAMIN, U. S. A., resides at Stratford, Conn.

LIEUT. BENJ. M. PIATT, U. S. A., resides at Covington, Ky. LIEUT. PRICE, Corps of Engineers, is ordered to Portland, Oregon, and Lieut. Willard to Willet's Point, N. Y.

1ST LIEUT. J. C. AYRES, Ord. Dept., is ordered to his station, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.

CAPT. W. C. HEMPHILL, 4th Cav., is ordered to his company at Ft. Riley, Kansas; Capt. M. Cooney, 9th Cav., to his company at Ft. Stanton, N. M.

GEN. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, was in New York recently, looking hale and hearty, notwithstanding his campaigns in three wars—1812, 1848, and 1861.

LIEUTS. ALFRED LARKE and William Paulding, U. S. A., 10th Inf., were reported at the Osborn House, Rochester, on Dec. 1st.

LIEUT. ADDIS M. HENRY, U. S. A., and Master Clinton H. Lyeth, U. S. N., were reported in Philadelphia, Penn., on Dec. 1st.

Broad Arrow, of Nov. 13th, has a flattering notice of "Sketches of Army Life in Russia," by Lieut. F. V. Greene, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

THE reunion of veteran officers of the Army, Navy, and Volunteer Service, who are members of the M. O. L. U. S., which took place at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 1st, was largely attended. Amongst those present were noticed Col. Chas. Bird and R. C. Perry, U. S. A., Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard, and Capt. Henry Erben, of the Navy. Chief Engineer J. B. Carpenter, U. S. N., was, with several others, elected a member of the organization.

JOHN T. CRAWFORD, of Cincinnati, has left an estate valued at from \$30,000 to \$100,000 to build a home for aged colored men. The will cannot be proved, owing to the death of one of the witnesses, William Van Vleck, Jr., and the absence of the other, John K. French, who several months ago enlisted in the Regular Army, and is supposed to be somewhere in the West. Where is he?

THE *Arizona Citizen* can sign an account of the notable

reception in honor of Governor Fremont and Gen. Willcox at Dr. Lord's residence in Tucson. It says:

"I can remember the time," said Col. Toole to a party of gentlemen at the reception Thursday night, "when we had a picnic out in the mountains a few miles from Fort Lowell. There were sixteen gentlemen present and four ladies, and we thought it a pretty big affair. While four of the party would be dancing, the balance of us were posted out among the rocks, watching for Apaches." What a contrast Thursday's magnificent assemblage at Dr. Lord's residence must have produced in the Colonel's mind, to have recalled the above reminiscence. To welcome and pay respect to Governor Fremont and Gen. Willcox—to whom either side of the picture was no novelty—had gathered Tucson's fairest and best, and the array was such as no one would have dared predict a few short months ago. The large parlors of Dr. Lord's residence were crowded with the largest assemblage of prominent members of society that ever gathered in the Territory. The social history of Tucson fails to record an event which for completeness of attendance and enjoyment surpasses the entertainment of last evening. The music was of course of the best, being furnished by the 6th Cavalry band.

Among those present were Gen. O. B. Willcox, E. A. Carr, W. B. Price, Majors C. O. Sniffen and W. E. Creary, Capt. Wm. A. Bafferty and G. C. Smith, Lieuts. Robert Hanna, J. Y. F. Blake, J. B. Kerr, S. O. Mills.

LIEUT. W. F. NORMAN, 9th Infantry, stationed at Camp Sheridan, Nebraska, reached his home at Minneapolis on Thanksgiving day, after an absence of two years, and will spend a week or two with relatives and friends in that vicinity, when he will return to his command via Ponca, Neb.

LIEUT. THOMAS B. REED, U. S. A., resides at Lewistown, Penn.

AMONGST the interesting and valuable reports appended by Gen. Benét to his annual report are those of the Constructor of Ordnance; Lieut.-Col. S. Crispin; of the Ordnance Board, Lieut.-Cols. S. Crispin and T. G. Baylor and Maj. C. Comly; on operations at the Rock Island Arsenal, 1880, Maj. D. W. Flagler; on a machine for printing paper targets, and a bar-rack gun rack, devised by Maj. D. W. Flagler; on a new cartridge annealing furnace, by Lieut.-Col. J. M. Whittemore; on an arm-rack for company quarters, by Capt. F. H. Phipps; on foreign life-saving apparatus; on a new method of fastening faking boxes for the life-saving service, and on two galvanized sheet-iron faking boxes designed for the life-saving service, by Lieut. D. A. Lyle; on Benton's electro-ballistic machine for determining the velocity of projectiles; on a carriage for the Lowell battery gun, by Col. P. V. Hager; on the Weldon range-finder, by Lieut. A. H. Russell; on the care and use of cartridge reloading tools, by Lieut.-Col. J. M. Whittemore; on extra ranges of military small-arms, by Capt. John E. Greer; on the most powerful rifle guns, howitzers and mortars, existing in 1880, by Capt. Charles S. Smith.

A WRITER in the Omaha *Herald*, of November 28, referring to the Warren Court of Inquiry, says: "Lieutenant Warren, who, twenty-four years ago, was ordered to make extended observations of Nebraska, as an Army engineer, I knew well then, and was not surprised at his subsequent brilliant career as a soldier in the Union armies. Educated at West Point as an Iowa cadet, he gave promise of what he became before he smelt gunpowder and commanded vast armies as a young man of rare intelligence, resolution, and energy. It was these qualities that enabled him to rise to the highest rank and the most responsible commands in the Union Army. Gen. Warren took careful note of all interests in this part of the country, and in one of his official reports strongly advocated the Platte Valley route for the Pacific railroad, and Omaha as its starting point." His report said: "Of all the valleys of rivers running into the Missouri, that of the Platte furnishes the best route for any kind of road leading to the interior, and the best point of starting is Omaha City."

THE engagement of Miss Hallie Patterson, daughter of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and Ensign Winslow, of the Navy, is announced.

THE remains of the late Commodore Beigart B. Lowry, U. S. N., who died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday last, were consigned to their temporary resting place in the cemetery on the hospital grounds yesterday afternoon. Services of a preliminary order were held at half-past two in the Medical Inspector's office at the hospital. The services were attended by two sons and several relatives of the deceased. Among the officers of the Navy present were: Commodore Cooper, commander of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Commodore Rhind; Captain Luce, of the *Minnesota*; Capt. Bancroft Gherardi, of the *Colorado*; Captain Meade, of the *Vandalia*; Captain Kimberly, of the Navy-yard; Commanders Matthews and Wiltse and Medical Inspector Bloodgood. There was also a large number of officers of minor rank and a representative from the New York City Club, of which deceased was a member. The remains, which reposed in a handsome casket, were borne to the chapel from the hospital by eight seamen, the officers marching in procession, preceded by the band of the *Colorado* and a full company of United States marines. The services at the chapel, which were conducted by Chaplain Beugless, United States Navy, were in accordance with the Episcopal ritual. At the grave three volleys of musketry were discharged by the marines in honor of the gallant dead. The body will be taken to Philadelphia for final interment.—*N. Y. Herald*, Nov. 28.

M. OSCAR DE LAFAYETTE, grandson of Washington's companion-in-arms, writes to the Corpsens Centennial Committee: "The precious marks of affection which have been shown by the citizens of the United States to him who was a devoted servant in the cause of the War of Independence are to his descendants of inestimable value. I have several times had occasion to make this statement, both in the name of my family and in my own, and would not repeat it in this letter."

were it not my desire, Mr. Chairman, to express to you once more my personal sentiments, those of the deepest gratitude toward the American people. You may, therefore, rest assured of my lively sympathy with all that relates to the consideration and glory of your great Republic, and it is with great pleasure that I join in spirit with the object of the committee."

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Col. Theo. A. Dodge, U. S. A.; Major George H. Elliott, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Capt. Ralph Chandler, U. S. N.; Engineer-in-Chief W. H. Shock, U. S. N.; Col. R. B. Ayres, 2d U. S. Artillery; Commodore Earl English, U. S. N.; Major-Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A.; Capt. G. L. Browning, 7th U. S. Infantry; Capt. K. R. Breese, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th U. S. Artillery; Surg. J. C. McKee, U. S. A.

GEN. TREVINO has arrived with his wife, the daughter of Gen. Ord, at the City of Mexico. His appointment as Secretary of War is all that is known of the new Cabinet.

The following officers of the Army reported at the A. G. O., Washington, D. C., during the week ending Dec. 2, 1880: Nov. 25, Capt. L. Cooper Overman, Engineer Corps, on leave, is stopping at Paymaster Caswell's, U. S. N., No. 2008 I street; Nov. 26, 1st Lieut. J. B. Guthrie, 13th Infantry, on leave of absence, is stopping for a day at the Ebbitt House; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. C. Bowen, 5th Infantry, on leave of absence, remains at the Ebbitt House from the 26th to the 30th of November; 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 6th Artillery, from inspection duty, to report to chief signal officer, is temporarily at No. 1722 I street, N. W.; Nov. 29, Major David S. Gordon, 2nd Cavalry, has quarters at Ebbitt House, with leave of absence from the War Department; Nov. 27, Gen. N. A. Miles, Col. 5th Infantry, is at the Ebbitt House, in Washington, by virtue of S. O. from the War Department; Nov. 27, Capt. J. D. Devin, U. S. A., retired, residence at 113 Indiana avenue, N. E.; Nov. 27, Act. Asst. Surg. C. A. Sewell, U. S. A., on leave of absence, by virtue of S. O., No. 292, Dept. of Mo., his address is 708 Mifflin street, Philadelphia, Pa. Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, returned to Washington on Thursday morning from New York, where he had been for two or three days on official business.

LEAVES of absence have been granted Asst. Surg. H. O. Paulding; Lieut. Edmund C. Russell, 1st Art.; Capt. Geo. L. Choisy, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. Hoffman, 11th Inf.; Paymaster J. W. Wham and Capt. Wm. A. Thompson, 4th Cav.; Asst. Surg. J. V. R. Hoff, Capt. J. H. Gageby, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cav.; Asst. Surg. J. H. T. King, Capt. E. H. Liscom, 19th Inf.; Capt. Francis L. Guenther, 5th Art.; Capt. John Egan, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Ingalls, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., 3d Cav.; and Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cav.

COL. EDMUND RICE arrived at Washington this week from a visit to his home in Cambridge, Mass., and left on Thursday night en route to his post at Fort Keogh.

The following were registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending Dec. 2, 1880: 1st Lieut. Wm. H. C. Bowen and wife, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. C. Vedder, 19th Inf.; Capt. A. C. Markley, 24th Inf.; Col. H. B. Burnham, Judge-Advocate U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf.; and Gen. N. A. Miles, Col. 5th Inf.

A DESPATCH to the *Omaha Herald*, dated Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 29, says: Mrs. Lieut. Webster died at nine o'clock this morning. Her remains arrived at twelve noon, Tuesday, over the Union Pacific railway on the way east. The cadets form an escort to the train.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON fell while descending the steps of his house in Washington on Thanksgiving Day, and was quite painfully injured, the back of his head striking the edge of the granite step, making a long scalp wound and rendering him unconscious for a short time. He is now rapidly recovering.

CAPT. GEO. B. HATCOCK, U. S. Marine Corps, has returned to duty at the Naval Academy from New York, where he acted as Judge-Advocate of a naval court of inquiry.

THE report that Gen. Miles has declined the position of chief signal officer, and made application for Gen. Marcy's place as chief of the Inspector General's Bureau gains little credence, as a fair construction of the law would give Gen. Backett the right to be Gen. Marcy's successor, should the latter officer be retired.

On the night of Nov. 27, the cadets of the Naval Academy gave a minstrel performance which was enjoyed by a large audience.

News has been received of the death in Egypt of Mme. Vandermest, formerly the wife of Gen. A. G. Lawrence, a daughter of the late Commissary-General Taylor, U. S. A., and a great-niece of President Taylor. When seventeen years old Miss Taylor married Col. Kingsbury, an officer who was killed at Antietam a few months after. Her second marriage, with Gen. Lawrence, was dissolved three years ago, when she married Mr. Vandermest, formerly of the Belgian Legation at Washington.

THE *Bismarck Tribune*, of Nov. 26, has the following: Capt. Wm. M. Van Horn, 17th Infantry, came up from Fort Yates and went east on leave, Monday.... Lieut. E. E. Hardin, 7th Infantry, upon order to proceed to Fort Snelling for duty, left Friday last.... Capt. Constant Williams, 7th Infantry, spent several days in the city this week; ditto Lieut. Wm. English.... Col. Otis, Lieut. Hare, Capt. Nowlan and Lieut. English paid their respects to Gen. Miles at the Sheridan, Sunday last.... Lieut. James M. Burns, 17th Infantry, arrived last evening from the extension and left this morning for Fort Snelling, where he has been ordered on court duty.... Lieut. Allan H. Jackson, 7th Inf., returned from

Fort Buford Tuesday, and proceeded to Fort Snelling. He went up the river a few weeks since in charge of recruits.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE B. BALCH reports to the Department, with profound regret, the sudden death of Cadet Midshipman Byron Gilmore Pierce, of Illinois, a member of the 1st class. He was admitted to the sick list on the evening of Nov. 25, affected with fever and pleuritic pain. Erysipelas was observed the next morning, which extended rapidly to the nasal and air passages and cerebral membranes. He sank rapidly, and died at 6.44 a. m. on Nov. 28. Mr. Pierce had been a prominent participant in the athletic exercises at the Academy on Thanksgiving day, and is thought to have taken cold at the hop, the night before. He entered the Academy June 27, 1877, at the age of 17 years. He stood well in his class. This is the third cadet who has died at the Academy within a few weeks.

MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS, U. S. V., delivered his lecture on "The American Volunteer Soldier" in Chickering Hall, New York, last Wednesday evening. Gen. Grant, who was present, was loudly called on, at the conclusion, and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: After listening to the eloquent and justly high eulogy on the American Volunteer Soldier by Maj.-Gen. Banks, you do not wish to have your reflections disturbed by any informal remarks of mine. The Government owes much to the service of its volunteer soldiers. Too much credit cannot be paid them. The very fact that the country can raise so great and good an Army in such an emergency as our late Civil War is a proof that we have institutions in which all the people have an equal part, that we have a Government not for the privileged class, but for the people and by the people. When the peaceful citizen changes to the soldier he does so readily, feeling that he is fighting for himself when he is fighting for his Government. I hope and feel that the country will not again have to call upon such numbers of its citizens for support. I am confident that we will not have another Civil War. But should the menaces of a foreign foe cause a call to arms, we will find the same support and readiness in organizing an army as in 1861.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

UNCLE SAM ON BREVETS.

Oh, yis, I'll give ye all brevets,
Sort o' rewards o' merit;
Parchments, broader 'n shingles—writ
To show yer pluck and sperrit.
That is, if ye 've bin really out,
And at square up to glory;
Or, mabby, shed yer hair at tasks
Arjus—altho' less gory.

Spread eagles, tew, (these I fling in)
With sprig, and shield, and arser,
A-screamin' freedom 'mongst the clouds,
Enough to chill yer marrow.
Ye won't find nothin' puttin' 'n them,
Nor everywhere, nor allers
Sich scrolls, and signaters, and seals,
Expandin'—big as dollars!

Brevets, in them old flint lock days,
When hardheads, sich as Riley,
Cried, "This fat or a yaller thaah!"
Was hevin' to hold—or nighly.
Young striplins, tew, right from West P'int,
Savin' my ailer was in—
What sort o' sulphur wouldn't they smell
To gain a strap with bars in?

Ye see, to wear yer winnin's then,
Wa'n't in nowise forbidden;
Brevets, though, now, bu'n' lights to be
Sart o' under bushels hidden.—
Brevet-strap shinin' on parade
'S a thing that don't much happen;
We can't have "General" steppin' out,
When we call only "Cap'n."

True, in them furrin lands, with kings
And sogers all alive, it
Holds to decorate conduct—be
The same of Prince or Private.
Medals on breasts like fancy tags
On broadcloth—ribbons dyin',
So many they seem bankers' cars
Out on a clothesline, dryin'!

True, tew, let some one—jist for greens—
These minions seek to compass,
And 'low they shouldn't display their own,—
You bet there'd be a rumple!
Nor would I be that king, I guess,
To say, because some moke he
'D got his honors cheap, ther'fore
All should be stripped—by hokey!

But these be furriners, recollect,
And brought up to the notion;
We're another sort o' on noc here,
On this side o' the ocean.
Nor 's fur's I know, has yit come up
A squeak from all my people,—
Though some 's rased to mor'ly sum
A church des'p'd its steeple.

Pay? Yis; I mind when G'n'ral Scott,
For all Jeff Davis' chaffin',
Raked thousands on brevet back pay,
Cryin', "Here's where comes the laff in!"
Cunnels, though, now, brevetted up,
And sent to run departments,
Scoop nary dime for 't;—pay to them
Is havin' like divartments.

Barrin' tea-party titles, then,
Or picturs, as aforesaid,
Of rank or pay upon brevets
There needn't be no more said,
They ain't quite dead, since Registers
They serve at least to spin out,
Though, like Smith's calf, I'm bleeged to say,
They've somehow kinder gin out.

Would like to sell? Take six months' scrip
For every grade brevetted;
There's wifes, I own, might see in that
At least some school-bills netted.
But I ain't brayin' now, or, here,
S'posin' the hull ye pool off.
For, say, per parchment, current rates
For sheepskins with the wool off!

TRACY, U. S. A.

* Davis to Scott: "Few besides Army officers would know that, by the construction given to the law regulating brevet pay, you might be allowed, by virtue of that brevet (of Lieutenant General) for additional services, long before performed," etc. Scott to Davis: "True; hence the advantage of holding by brevet only."—*Fry's History of Brevets*, page 306. \$32,740 was the amount accruing to, and received by, Scott, on his back pay as Lieutenant General.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Stationed on the coast of Peru. At Arica when last heard from.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. Left Pago Pago Oct. 7, and arrived at Honolulu Oct. 26. Arrived at San Francisco, Dec. 2, eighteen days from Honolulu.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Chefoo, Oct. 4.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Arthur R. Yates. Touched at Savannah, Nov. 30. Under orders to Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, Tampico, and to Pensacola. Thence to Sagua la Grande, Matanzas, Havana, and Key West. The officers were invited to the Stock Exchange at Savannah, and entertained by the Mayor. She expected to stop at Key West, but on account of health of port would not do so, going South.

ARHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Chefoo, Oct. 4, where she would remain for the present.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at League Island, Nov. 29.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. Washington.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. Came out of dock at Baltimore on Nov. 29. Arrived at Norfolk Nov. 27. Made a trial of speed in the Chesapeake on way from Baltimore. Averaged about 11 knots, using 8 boilers.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 11.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 31, reports a tremendous hurricane there that week, followed by a shock of earthquake. He says: "A portion of the United States ship *Jamestown's* masts gave way, while at the same time another portion of it twisted off short with the deck, a mizen topsail sheet bit, and for a time we watched with no little anxiety for the next misfortune that might befall the old ship as she lay steadily heeled to an angle of from ten to twelve degrees by the wind's powerful efforts." No further damage resulted however.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. Left Hampton Roads for the West Indies. Will part company with the *Tennessee* at Martinique; will visit St. Vincent, Santa Lucia, Kingston, Jamaica, Vera Cruz, and then go to New Orleans.

On Nov. 22, the *Kearsarge*, while returning from Norfolk to Hampton Roads, lost her steam cutter. The coxswain, John Peters, was drowned at the time. The cutter was in tow astern; the wind not strong at the time. Everything went on smoothly through the dangerous part of the channel, and the launch was doing well. Comdr. Pickens went into the cabin and soon after saw through the window that the launch was taking too much water. He hurried on deck to slow the vessel down, and either to cast off launch or anchor and take her in. On reaching the poop he observed that she shipped a heavy sea, which was not supposed to be sufficient to sink her. An order had been given previously to stop the vessel. A boat was called away to her assistance, and when it was seen that she was sinking two more boats were immediately lowered. The tow line had been slackened and entirely cast off. The time between the filing of the launch and the leaving of the boats was extremely short. Four of the crew, two of whom could not swim, were picked up. Nothing could be seen of Peters. His disappearance was a mystery, as he could swim and there was plenty of floating material for him to seize hold of. It may have been from the chilliness of the water, 42 deg. Bad steering of the launch is considered the cause of the disaster. The *Kearsarge* anchored in Elizabeth river during the night, and at daylight commenced the search for the launch. After a day's work she was found and raised. Comdr. Pickens gives much credit to Master C. L. Bruns, who went into the water and made fast a line, which saved the boat. The weather was extremely cold, the temperature not rising above 32 deg. during the day. The boat lay in five fathoms of water. The body of Peters was dredged for, but without success.

LACKAWANNA, 3d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gills. At Arica, Oct. 11.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. At Montevideo, Oct. 4. All well.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Laid up for the winter.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Arrived at New York, Nov. 17.

MONROVIA, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai, Oct. 4.

NIRSIQ, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Constantinople.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. Japan, Oct. 4. Will winter at Tientsin.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. Dropped down to San Francisco from Mare Island, Nov. 22. Is waiting a draft of men from New York. Due about Dec. 20. Working of new four blade propeller has, however, been satisfactory.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 19 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. At Washington.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Dec. 2, bringing from New London the board of which Commodore English is president, looking for a suitable location for headquarters of training service. Capt. Braine is sick at home in Brooklyn, and Lieut.-Comdr. McCalla is in command of this vessel.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Smyrna, Oct. 23.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Left Yokohama, Nov. 7, for a cruise to the South.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training ship. Baltimore.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis. Left Rio, Oct. 9, and arrived at St. Catherine on the 14th.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

The Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in their annual report on the *St. Mary's*, bear testimony to the usefulness of the school. The committee of experts

whose report is appended, say that they were much pleased with the ability displayed by the boys in all departments, and express a wish "that there were more *St. Mary's*." The report also calls attention to "the remarkable fact that during the six years the *St. Mary's* has been on her present duty not a single death, either from disease or accident, has occurred among her inmates."

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Yokohama, Oct. 20, having finished repairs at Urago.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. a.), Lieut. David G. McIntire. Arrived at League Island, Nov. 26. Went back to Brandywine shoal and towed up the *Constitution*. Left League Island, Nov. 30, for New York.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. After taking in stores and making some necessary repairs, will proceed from San Francisco to the Atlantic coast, via Cape Horn.

The *Valley Chronicle* says: "The *Ticonderoga*, unattached to any squadron, but having a roving commission, is now lying at the Navy-yard with sails uncut, and making preparations to go on the dry dock and have her copper cleaned and otherwise repaired. The general impression is that she will proceed to Boston after she has been repaired at this yard, and then go out of commission. A General Court-martial has been in session at the office building, Mare Island, for several days past. Capt. Irwin is the presiding officer, and Paymaster Carmody Judge-Advocate. The case before the court since Monday is the trial of Timothy Mahoney, a sailor belonging to the *Ticonderoga*, who is charged with treating a superior officer with contempt, disrespectful language, and mutinous conduct while on duty in the harbor of Nagasaki, Japan. As near as we can learn, Mahoney asked the commanding officer for some favor, but, being declined, went off muttering, for which he was put in double irons, and while in that condition committed the other alleged offences. Mahoney is an old sailor, who has twice been honored for gallantry. He was one of the very first to enter the Korean forts in the Korean war, and during the Rebellion he performed a brave act on the James River in capturing a rebel torpedo."

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.) Capt. D. B. Harmon. This vessel, with the *Kearsarge* in company, left Hampton Roads for the West Indies.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Walter W. Queen. Arrived at Naples, Nov. 11. Visit exchanged. Vice-Admiral Acton, Prefet Maritime of Naples, had granted permission to the officers of the *Trenton* to visit the monster iron-clad *Italia*, recently launched at Castellamare. Rear-Admiral Howell reports the invariable courtesy extended by the naval authorities of the Italian and other ports visited.

VANDALLA, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. At New York, having repairs made on account of injuries sustained in collision with schooner *W. B. Chester*. Capt. Meade reports that all the needed repairs to the hull and spars of the vessel will be completed in ten days, but that a longer delay may be occasioned by the fact that one of the new piston rods for her engine has proved worthless and another one must be made.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. At Panama, Nov. 14.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Silas Casey. At Villefranche, Nov. 1. Was to cruise on coast of Italy during winter, and would sail on Nov. 5 for Genoa.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Merrill Miller. Arrived at Norfolk, Dec. 1, from Chesapeake Bay, where she had made a full speed trial under steam.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo boat (s. a.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York. This vessel still lies at the Navy-yard wharf, Brooklyn. Workmen from the Continental Iron Works are on board putting in a new superheater to provide dry steam, from which Lieut. Brown expects excellent results. A new steel shaft has been put in, and as soon as the *Brooklyn* gets out of the dock, some time next month probably, the *Alarm* will have her propeller replaced and be scraped and painted, ready for another trial in February. Lieut. Brown has entire faith in the Mallory propeller, and only asks for favorable conditions to demonstrate its value.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. a.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jonett. Store ship, Port Royal.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Chimbote.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitt; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manhattan*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhoades; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WEBB having certified that the *Sandringham* was able to reach Baltimore, she was immediately ordered out of the dock at Norfolk. Capt. McKay asserts that the officers of the *Tallapoosa* were mistaken in supposing that his remarks were intended for them. They were addressed to a man in charge of a pile driver, whose carelessness he thought invited a collision. He explained the matter to Commodore Hughes and apologized. That his apology was not accepted is sufficient evidence that his story was not believed.

MAJOR W. B. SLACK, quartermaster of the Marine Corps, presents to the commandant his usual annual report of the condition of the posts visited and inspected by him. With the exception of some repairs the barracks are in fair condition. Those at Brooklyn have been much improved by the authorized expenditures, but some further repairs are necessary. The *Antietam* at League Island affords all the accom-

modations of a first class barracks, and if the location does not prove unhealthy, she will answer all necessary purposes.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., has just had a sensation, thus reported in the *Times* of that city: "A steamer from Baltimore, ostensibly a cattle steamer, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday for a harbor, and came to anchor between the flagship *Tennessee* and the *Kearsarge*. On Sunday night the strange vessel went to sea again, leaving three of her officers in Norfolk. It is said that the steamer was fitted out in Baltimore with men and munitions of war to break the Chilean blockade. She carries a crew of thirty-three men and one hundred and thirty men between decks. It is also said she has a torpedo corps on board who are to operate on the Chilean coast. The steamer is to put into Port Royal for coal, where the men who were left here will join her."

CARPENTER DAVID ROBINETT, U. S. N., on waiting orders, died at Philadelphia, Nov. 15, of Bright's disease.

SAMUEL B. HARMER, clerk to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing, League Island, died in Philadelphia, Nov. 29.

The *Ranger*, now repairing at Mare Island, is to be sent to duty in the Indian ocean. The Navy Department will repair and fit out the tug *Fortune*, and send her to the Pacific coast.

A REPORT that the faster vessel would be sent to Europe caused considerable interest to attach to the recent speed trials of the *Galena* and *Yantic* on Chesapeake Bay. The former vessel, after coming out of the dry dock at Baltimore, made with two less than her full complement of boilers, 10.98 knots per hour, and the latter between eight and nine. The *Yantic* will therefore have a slim chance of going anywhere if her destination is to hinge on her speed. She is a very snug looking little ship, and it is a pity that she is so deficient in this primary qualification of a war vessel.

The Board of Examination in the case of the *Anthrax* say: "It was to demonstrate that such high pressures (as those tried by the *Anthrax*) could be safely and efficiently utilized to furnish the motive power to a vessel on an ocean voyage that the *Anthrax* was sent across the Atlantic. Her successful passage and the efficient condition of the machinery upon her arrival here, ought, we think, to remove all doubt as to the practicability of the system. Its economy, its superiority to the system now in vogue, and its future career must be determined by experience, of which the record and results of this trial will form an item. The Perkins system involves a boiler of totally different construction from the ordinary steam generators for marine purposes, in order to sustain the high pressure without recourse to a greater number of expansions than are common."

The following named vessels of the revenue marine service have been designated by the President to cruise during the winter months for the relief of distressed vessels: Steamer *McCulloch*, stationed at Eastport, Me., to cruise from Robinson to the mouth of the Kennebec River; steamer *Dallas*, stationed at Portland, Me., to cruise from West Quoddy Head to Cape Ann, Mass.; steamer *Gallatin*, stationed at Boston, Mass., to cruise from Portsmouth, N. H., to Holmes Hole, Mass.; steamer *Dexter*, stationed at Newport, R. I., to cruise from Holmes Hole, Mass., through Long Island Sound to Whiteside Point, both inside and outside of Block Island; steamer *Grant*, stationed at New York, from Block Island along the outside of Long Island to Delaware Breakwater; steamer *Hamilton*, stationed at Philadelphia, Pa., to cruise from Great Egg Harbor to Body's Island, N. C.; steamer *Ewing*, stationed at Baltimore, Md., to cruise from Baltimore, to include the whole of Chesapeake Bay; steamer *Coffey*, stationed at Wilmington, N. C., to cruise from Body's Island, N. C., to Georgetown, S. C.

A WASHINGTON letter says: "The diplomatic correspondence which has followed the report of the murder of an American citizen named Johnson by the natives of one of the Fiji Islands discloses that Great Britain does not claim to have authority over these islands except so far as to protect her own subjects. It has, therefore, been decided that the first vessel of our Navy visiting the Fiji Islands shall redress the outrage. The Secretary of the Navy does not deem it necessary to send a vessel there especially for this duty, but the matter will not be forgotten when one of our ships is ordered to cruise in that vicinity."

A PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) despatch says: "Extensive repairs on the United States steamship *Lancaster* at this Navy-yard are rapidly approaching completion, and when finished she will be one of the finest vessels in the service—new boilers, built at Providence, designed to carry forty pounds of steam, and indicating 1,600 horse power, together with the engine of United States steamer *Antietam*, are being placed on board, which, together with a new and larger screw propeller, will about double the speed power of the ship. Estimates for needed repairs were expected to be, Nov. 24, considerably under the original figures." The engines are now in and the caulkers and painters are at work.

The German corvette *Moose* has a steel wire rope cable instead of the ordinary chain cable, and the comparative advantages claimed are increase of strength in the proportion of seven to one for cables of the same weight, greater continuity of strength, and greater facility in handling.

FROF. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ says of the officers and men of the U. S. steamer *Blake*: "Their facility in dredging had become something extraordinary by long practice, and the work they had been able to accomplish in six weeks was wonderful. When the *Blake* made her first cruise one haul a day was considered pretty active employment; the last day they were out they made eight hauls."

He also gives this description of Commander Sigbee's gravitating traps for dredging for deep-sea animals: "In searching for those at great depths a difficulty was encountered to get up specimens to the top. When buckets were used on a line the trouble was that in hauling them up the surface animals would get into them and in this way prevented a knowledge of those that live nearest the bottom. Commander Sigbee obviated this difficulty. His invention consisted of a copper cylinder, which was sent down with a sinking weight and line. The bottom of this was hinged on at a certain angle, and an arm connected with it projected some distance from the cylinder. When it reached the desired depth it was opened or closed by means of a wire running along the dredge line. The wire was assisted by a messenger weight which runs along it. Through this useful invention most satisfactory results were reached. Down to the depth of fifty fathoms no unknown animals were found. At greater depths the specimens began to decrease, and at 150 fathoms absolutely nothing was found. It is therefore probable that this depth is the limit at which marine animals can live. The sun's rays would hardly penetrate a greater distance, the temperature would then lower very rapidly and means of subsistence for animal life disappear."

It is a curious fact that the locomotive which, with its train, went down with the Tay bridge, is now running regularly between Glasgow and Edinburgh. For three months it laid in the bottom of the Tay, but when it was brought up it was found uninjured, except the funnel, dome and weather-board, which had to be renewed. She ran on her own wheels to Glasgow just as she came out of her long bath.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Nov. 27.—Passed Assistant Engineer Luther R. Harvey, to the Wachusett, at Panama.

Nov. 29.—Lieutenant Samuel W. Very, to temporary duty at the Hydrographic Office.

Nov. 30.—Captain Francis A. Roe, Commander L. A. Beardslee, Lieutenant R. D. Hitchcock, Master Samuel L. Graham, Ensign M. A. Shufeldt, Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Porter Loomis, and Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Smith, to examination for promotion.

Midshipman John G. Quinby, to the training ship *Minnesota*.

Passed Assistant Engineer James J. Barry has reported his return home, having been detached from the Wachusett, Pacific Station, on the 13th of November, and has been placed on sick leave.

Dec. 1.—Lieutenant-Commander James H. Sands, Lieutenant George C. Reiter, and Master Henry L. Green, to examination for promotion.

Dec. 2.—Surgeon Thos. N. Penrose, to temporary duty on board the Michigan on the 10th of December.

DETACHED.

Nov. 27.—Assistant Engineer Robert G. Denig, from the Trenton, European Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Assistant Engineer Wm. B. Dunning, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the Trenton, European Station.

Cadet Engineer Wm. H. Alderdice, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and ordered to the Alliance.

Nov. 29.—Lieutenant John F. Meigs, from the Pensacola, Pacific Station, and ordered to return home and report for duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

Master Wm. H. Slack, from the training ship *Saratoga*, and placed on waiting orders.

Dec. 1.—Commander Edward P. Lull, from duty as Hydrographic Inspector on the Coast Survey, and ordered to command the Wachusett, Pacific Station, per steamer of December 10 from New York.

Commander Byron Wilson, from the command of the Wachusett on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Dec. 2.—Medical Inspector Thos. W. Leach, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Medical Inspector C. H. Burbank, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon J. S. Knight, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.

Dec. 3.—Commander B. D. Evans, from the command of the *Saratoga*, and ordered to the equipment office, Navy-yard, Washington.

Commander H. C. Taylor, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to command the *Saratoga*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. White, attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, for one month from Dec. 3.

To Lieutenant E. H. Gheen, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, during the month of December.

To Passed Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan, attached to the U. S. S. *Alarm*, for one month from December 6.

To Boatswain Chas. E. Hawkins, attached to the training ship *Saratoga*, for one month.

To Gunner Geo. Fouse, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from December 6.

To Carpenter N. H. Jenkins, attached to the training ship *Saratoga*, for one month.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant-Commander George A. Converse has been extended for six months.

PROMOTED.

Assistant Engineer George B. Ransom to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from July 11, 1880.

WARRANTED.

Xavier Perrimond to be a Boatswain in the Navy from April 18, 1879.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Dec. 1, 1880:

John Peters, coxswain, November 22, U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, mouth of Elizabeth River.

James Henry McCool, ordinary seaman, November 23, Naval Hospital, Washington City.

James Healey, beneficiary, November 27, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Reigert B. Lowry, commodore, November 25, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Byron Gilmore Pierce, cadet midshipman, November 28, Naval Academy, Annapolis.

MARINE CORPS.

Leave of absence has been granted to Capt. Wm. Wallace, attached to the Marine Barracks, Boston, for fifteen days from December 7.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. B. asks: "What was the armament of the *Powhatan* and *Pawnee* in 1864, and how much water did they draw?" Ans.—The armament of the *Powhatan* in 1864 was one 11 inch gun, three 100 pdr Parrott rifles, fourteen 9 inch guns, and four 12 pdr howitzers. Her draught was 19 feet 6 inches. The armament of the *Pawnee* in the early part of 1864 was one 100 pdr Parrott rifle, one 56 pdr Dahlgren rifle, eight 9-inch guns, and one 12 pdr howitzer. In June, 1864, she received four additional 9-inch guns from the *Wabash*, making twelve of that calibre. Her draught was about ten feet when she was in service as a cruiser.

W. F. K. asks: "1. Can a young man enter West Point when he is 23 years old? 2. Are appointments at large by the President of the United States made from different places? 3. Where can a register of cadets at West Point and at Annapolis be obtained?" Ans.—1. The age for the admission of cadets at West Point is between 17 and 23 years of age. 2. Appointments at large are not confined to any particular section of the country. 3. Apply to the Adjutant of the Military Academy and to the Secretary of the Naval Academy.

Educated asks as to the chances for a young man who enlists in the U. S. Army of obtaining a commission therein. Ans.—The chances are fair, as commissions are occasionally given to non-commissioned officers after due examination by a board of officers. As to qualification, if you have, as you say, a fair education, you could, after joining the Army, soon study up in the necessary branches.

T. C. H. asks: "What vacancies are now existing in the Pay Corps of the Navy, and the grades of same?" Ans.—There are no vacancies in the Corps at present. Those entering the Corps must enter as an assistant at the foot of the list.

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Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
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In recent numbers of the JOURNAL we have pub-
lished the substance of the annual reports of Gen. Sher-
man, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Major-Generals Hancock,
Schofield, and McDowell, Brigadier-Generals Pope,
Howard, Terry, Ord, Augur, Crook, Drum, Marcy,
Dunn, Meigs, Macfadyen, Barnes, Brown, Wright, Benét,
Cols. Getty, Willcox, and Davis, Lieut.-Col. McCook,
and Majors R. Arnold and R. N. Scott. We have also
published digests of the reports of the Secretary of War
and the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors of the
Treasury, and the Indian and Pension Commissioners.

This week the Navy takes the foremost place. In
other columns will be found a very full digest of the
reports of the Secretary of the Navy, and of the various
heads of bureaus. One or two we lay over until next
week, as they would not permit the degree of condensa-
tion necessary to get them into the present number.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Those officers of the Army and Navy who have not
visited Washington for some years, and who recollect it
only as it was in the olden time, cannot but be amazed
and very agreeably surprised at the change which has
taken place, and more particularly at the buildings now
occupied by the State, War, and Navy Departments. The
buildings occupied by these branches of the Govern-
ment for the half century preceding the civil war and
until within a very few years, were considered rather
grand at the time they were built, but they were dingy
and badly ventilated affairs, and would now appear
more like old storehouses than public offices.

The State Department now occupies the south end of
the new and magnificent building which is being
erected on the square which contained the old build-
ings. This end is entirely completed, as is also the
greater part of the east front, which is occupied by the
War and Navy Departments. While the Department of
State appears to have the most room the other depart-
ments are rather crowded, and they will continue to be
so until the building is entirely finished. We under-
stand that the Navy will occupy the entire eastern front
and the Army the north and west fronts.

The arrangement of the rooms is very fair, and the
new and substantial furniture, the contrivances for
lighting and heating, and the fire-proof qualities, all
combine to make it one of the most beautiful, conve-
nient, and secure public buildings in the world.
Many of the old clerks who have been for so many
years associated with the chiefs of the different bureaux
in both the War and Navy Departments are still at
their desks, and we hope that nothing will ever occur
to cause their removal from the positions they have so
faithfully filled. Some of them were honorably dis-
charged soldiers and sailors. In every bureau we find
these men employed in various capacities, and we
doubt if there is in the world a more intelligent and
respectable body of men employed in the clerical and
other duties of the different branches of the Govern-
ment. And this is in striking contrast to what is seen
in other countries—or at any rate what was seen in
Europe twenty years since. We had occasion to visit
the War Offices in England, France, and Germany at
that time. In the two former there appeared to be
nothing like the order, cleanliness, or conveniences
which we see here. It took some days and a good deal
of writing and form and red tape to get a little infor-
mation that would have been furnished from our War
or Navy Departments in an half hour. With us each
branch of each bureau has its intelligent and gentle-
manly clerks, who are perfectly familiar with the
records of the office, and they can immediately put their
hands upon any paper that has ever come into the de-
partment officially. Mr. HOOE, Mr. MORAN, and Dr.

McNALLY can tell us of every man who has ever been
an officer in our Navy, and of everything of interest that
has ever transpired in it. In the War Department,
Mr. THIAN, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. SABINE, Mr. BRINKERHOFF,
Mr. HINTMAN, and all the chief clerks of divisions,
have everything at their fingers' ends, and they are so
civil and accommodating at all times that it must be a
pleasure to be referred to them for information.

It is a great shame to us that there is not a retirement
system for the old and faithful clerks of the Government.
Mr. BARBERIN, an old clerk, in the office of the Chief of
Engineers, graduated at West Point sixty years since.
He has been a clerk for nearly half a century, but now,
with the weight of eighty years upon him, he must be
daily at his desk. Fortunately for these old gentle-
men, our Chiefs of the Staff Corps will always protect
them. Their work is made as light as possible, and all
the indulgences which can be properly granted are at
all times most cheerfully accorded to them. In almost
every other civilized country provision is made for the
superannuated servants of the Government, but for
some reason or other our legislators have never thought
this necessary in the United States. The money which
is yearly paid to persons as pensions who are really
not entitled to such—and we only take the word of the
Chief of the Pension bureau—would give seventy-five
per cent. of the yearly pay to all the superannuated
Government clerks in the country.

It was not always such a pleasant duty to call at the
War Department, for there were some cranky old chaps
there in olden times, and some of them had such brusque
—not to say bad—manners, that officers preferred to
let them severely alone. Some of our War Secretaries
have been very genial and courteous, and some have
been quite the contrary. Mr. CALHOUN had a proper
appreciation of the Army and of its wants, and he tried
very hard to put it on a proper footing; but he was not
a man to warm up to or to make officers feel at home
with him. Gen. Cass was very different. He had been
a brigadier-general in the Army, but he did not take the
interest in building up the Army that Mr. CALHOUN did.
He was one of the kindest of men, and when he took a
fancy to a young man he did every thing he could to
advance him. Some of his protégés did not turn out
very well, but the good old General never gave them up.
When the Florida war broke out quite a number of ap-
plications were made to him for appointments in the
Army. He would generally take the young gentlemen
by the arm and go with them to Gen. JACKSON. "Gen-
eral," he would say, "my young friend here wishes to
go out and get killed in this Seminole war. I hope he
will not get killed, but I wish you would give him a
chance." If there were any vacancies in the Army
JACKSON scarcely ever failed to do as Gen. Cass re-
quested.

Mr. CONRAD was, with one exception, the worst man-
nered man we ever had as Secretary of War. Few
officers who ever had occasion to see him once ever
wished to see him again. But he had that noble fellow
JOHN PORTS as Chief Clerk of the War Department, and
the minor duties of the Secretary were principally con-
fided to him—fortunately for the Army officers. PORTS
weighed about two hundred and fifty pounds, and every
ounce of him was good. His death was the cause of
sincere sorrow to every Army officer who had ever met
him. In CONRAD's time, and for some time afterwards,
Gen. JESUP was the Quartermaster General. He was
a gallant, chivalric old gentleman, and always very civil.
But he had forgotten pretty much every thing except
the last war with Great Britain. On taking a seat in
his office the General would address some civil remark
to you, and then he would generally proceed with: "I
recollect—in the war of '12." Then you were in for it,
for you had no chance to get away unless some other
unfortunate should come in to relieve you. You would
hear the history of the war of '12 from beginning to end.
Gen. SCOTT was at the War Department in those days.
A visit to him was *en regle*, and generally expected from
old or young. The General was courteous, but he was
an immense man, and he filled the entire room. A
youngster generally got away as soon as he could.
SCOTT was six feet and four inches in height, and an
enormous man. He prided himself a great deal on both
his length and his breadth. He admired tall men, but
he did not wish any one to be taller than he was. Oc-
casionally some young and very tall officer would call
upon him, and the General would always ask how tall
he was. The reply would be, perhaps, six feet and two
inches. "Ah," the General would say, "I am six feet
and four." There was one other character at the War
Department in those days, who was a terror to every one
who had ever met him. Col. CHARLES THOMAS was
Assistant Quartermaster General. He was honest, faith-
ful, and intelligent, but he was almost insane on the
subject of saving money for the Government. Every

expense that could be saved in building quarters for officers or soldiers was cut off. A requisition for any thing not absolutely necessary for bare shelter would throw him into a rage, and young quartermasters much preferred to see Gen. Jassur even at the cost of being obliged to hear of the war of '12.

ARMY AND NAVY BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

When the Senate commences its session it will find on its calendar of business two special orders, and under general orders 28 resolutions and 224 bills. We give a list of those measures of interest to the Service, indicating their position in their special calendar by the numbers.

RESOLUTIONS.—(13) To submit the Fitz-John Porter relief bill to the Judiciary Committee; (18) Calling for information concerning the mutilation of Cadet Whitaker; (19) Instructing Pension Committee to report a bill to pension surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.

BILLS.—(1) To prohibit military interference at elections; To (3) appoint Spruille Braden, an ensign U. S. N.; (30) To retire P. Asst. Eng. near Abasco Kirby, U. S. N.; (21) To relieve Fitz-John Porter; (33) To regulate the rank and pay of fleet marine officers, U. S. N.; (34) To promote the efficiency of Navy chaplains; (40) To extend provisions of sec. 4631 R. S. and the Act of June 8, 1874, to fleet officers; (64) To amend sec. 1402 R. S. relative to appointment of Asst. Naval Constructors; (65) To relieve certain volunteer naval officers; (75) To restore Robt. P. Wilson, late 5th Cavalry; (83) To restore Dunbar B. Ransom to Army; (86) To relieve John W. Chickering; (87) To relieve D. T. Kirby; (100) To relieve Maj. G. W. Candee; (115) To regulate purchase of tobacco for Navy; (126) To relieve Commander D. McN. Fairfax; (127) To provide for better care of Q. M. stores; (128) To increase number of officers detailed for professors; (129) To relieve Jabez Burchard; (133) To relieve W. H. Gill; (137) To extend time for filing claims for horses, etc.; (138) To amend sec. 1113 R. S. relative to post traders; (162) To regulate commission of paymasters' clerks; (163) To make additional Article of War prohibiting gambling; (166) To give rank of Commodore to medical, pay or engineer officers of Navy, retired, after 30 years' service; (175) To provide construction fund for Navy; (176) To relieve Wm. C. Spencer; (181) To grant pensions to survivors of Mexican war and others; (222) To secure naval station in Central America.

BILLS BEFORE THE HOUSE.

46. To purchase land for San Antonio Arsenal.
 48. To provide for experiments with movable torpedoes.
 103. To detail retired officers as professors.
 115. To reorganize, arm and discipline the militia.
 146. To equalize bounties.
 157. To appoint commission to select site for N. W. Coast Navy-yard.
 182. To survey Gettysburg battle-field.
 184. Relating to sand bars and deposits near Mare Isl'd.
- House Bills so far mentioned are all reported on and in Committee of the Whole. The following bills are in the House General Calendar:
8. For relief of Fitz-John Porter.
 51. To amend article of war 103.
 52. To regulate purchase of tobacco in the Army.
 64. To abolish portion of Fort Randall Reservation.
 91. To transfer Indian Affairs to War Department.
 93. To secure naval stations on Central America and Isthmus coast.
 94. To regulate appointment of sail makers, U. S. N.
 109. To promote efficiency of Navy chaplains.

The following bills are on the House private calendar:

- Bill is [36] for the relief of J. Scott Payne, [54] John S. Cunningham, [56] Absalom El by.
 163. To restore Thomas Little to rank of captain.
 165. To refer claims captors *Admiral* to Court of Claims.
 183. To extend time for filing claims for lost horses, etc.
- Bills for the relief of [534] Herman Figue, [536] Somerville Nicholson, [537] D. McN. Fairfax, [515] Egbert A. Thompson, [516] John Thorley.
- 6-2. To promote Capt. J. S. Payne, 5th Cavalry.
 - Bill is for the relief of [655] widow of Alexander Gibson, U. S. N., [705] Capt. R. F. Bernard, [770] John S. Cunningham, [546] C. M. Terrell.

The following bills, with amendments from the Senate, are on the Speaker's table:

11. Relating to the appointment of professors of mathematics in the Navy.
12. To amend Sec. 1485 R. S. with reference to rank of engineer officers, graduates of Naval Academy.

The following bills from the Senate are on their first and second reading in the House:

10. To promote efficiency of the Navy.
- Bills for the relief of [5] Lieut. Frank P. Gros, [16] To restore Asst. Paymaster Nicholas N. Strong to active list of Army, [19] Maj. Jacob E. Burbank, [30] Somerville Nicholson, [51] Hermann Biggs.

In all there are in the House Committee of the Whole 202 bills; on the House calendar 116; on the House private calendar 861; on the Speaker's table from the Senate 18; on the first and second reading of the Senate 88.

The propriety of establishing some permanent headquarters for the Training Service is now receiving the attention of the Secretary of the Navy. A Board of experienced officers, of which Commodore English is president, has been ordered to proceed to New London and to visit other places in that vicinity for the purpose of recommending a suitable place for such headquarters as are contemplated. The *Powhatan*, which has already arrived at New London, will be at the service of the Board to convey them to points considered advisable to examine. The Training Service is now recognized as one of the most important elements in naval organization, and it is understood that the Secretary of the Navy favors the idea of making it a separate and distinct branch, so far as to place it under an officer, of probably the rank of commodore, with the view of centralizing, unifying, and perfecting the system. At present it is mainly under the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, which with its various other important duties is scarcely expected to be able to give all the attention to the training system which it requires.

According to the Book of Estimates and Appropriations, published by the Treasury Department, the total estimates for the Naval Establishment (including civil employees in the Department) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, amount to \$16,124,172.06, being \$1,053,654.11 in excess of those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, and \$673,265.11 in excess of the sum appropriated. The principal items are:

Pay of the Navy.....	\$7,083,650 00
Pay Miscellaneous.....	491,725 00
Contingent Navy.....	100,000 00
Navigation and supplies.....	130,590 00
Ordnance and ordnance material.....	246,125 00
Torpedo corps.....	45,000 00
Nautical almanac.....	23,000 00
Hydrographic work.....	75,000 00
Observatory.....	31,036 25
Equipment of vessels.....	896,000 00
Cont., E., and recruiting.....	60,000 00
Maintenance Y. and docks.....	450,000 00
Naval asylum.....	59,813 00
Med. department.....	45,000 00
Nav. hos. fund.....	50,000 00
Reps., laboratory, and hospitals.....	30,000 00
Civil establish. M. and S.....	40,000 00
Provisions.....	1,200,000 00
Contingent pro. and clo.....	60,000 00
Preservation of vessels, etc.....	1,500,000 00
Steam machinery.....	1,000,000 00
Naval Academy.....	187,744 45
Marine corps.....	1,026,775 31
Public improvements, yards and stations.....	325,000 00

The total recapitulation for the support of the Government is as follows:

Congress.....	5,531,799 67
Executive proper.....	98,064 00
Department of State.....	1,420,475 00
Treasury Department.....	162,090,878 24
War Department.....	44,147,055 54
Navy Department.....	16,124,172 06
Interior Department.....	60,186,787 87
P. O. Department.....	4,364,549 90
Department of Agriculture.....	342,720 00
Department of Justice.....	3,896,230 00

\$298,202,722 28

Or \$147,625.16 in excess of what was actually appropriated, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

MAJ. JAMES BIDDLE, 6th Cavalry, A. A. I. G., Department of Arizona, reports that the drill and discipline of the troops in his department are generally good, though much better at some posts than others. The inferiority is confined to those posts where much manual labor is required, and is attributable to this cause. It is an incontrovertible fact that when soldiers are required to work as common laborers eight hours a day they are in a great measure unfitted for their proper duties, and cannot be expected to maintain that military bearing and *morale* which should characterize the regular soldier. Another reason which may be assigned for these defects in drill is the almost constant scouting that has been maintained in this department during nearly the entire year. While every effort seems to be exerted by the officers to promote efficiency both in drill and discipline, yet there is much room for improvement. This defect cannot be remedied while the labor of troops continues. Maj. Biddle says: "Regular practice has been had in this important duty by all companies in the department, except when absent on scouts. It is believed that on no other duty has there been so great and decided an improvement during the past year as in target practice." Some of the cavalry company commanders have made objections to adopting the rifle, stating that their men did better shooting up to a certain distance with the carbine than with the rifle, and that the rifle could not be used on horseback.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN RODGERS, Superintendent of the Observatory, in his annual report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, says the reports on the Solar Eclipses of July 29, 1878, and January 11, 1880, have been collected into one volume, the publication of which has been ordered by Congress. It is thought it will be of considerable interest not only to astronomers but to the public at large. The volume is a quarto of 440 pages text, containing 35 wood cuts and 30 lithographic plates. Some unavoidable delay has occurred in its publication. The first part of the Transit of Venus papers, embracing the history and general discussion, is in the hands of the printer, and the composition is about completed. The library of the observatory has 8,500 volumes. Some of the publications, which are of great value, and could not be replaced if lost by fire, are much in danger. During the year the Western Union Time Ball has failed nine times; once on account of a heavy snow storm; four times owing to interruptions to the Western Union lines, and four times owing to accidents to machinery.

CAPT. GEO. B. RUSSELL, 9th Infantry, A. A. Inspector-General Department of the South, in his annual report, says that "the kind and amount of instruction in target practice varied at the different posts." At some of the posts where there were good ranges the

practice was well kept up, at others the ranges were short, poor, and dangerous; but at all the officers and men were praiseworthy in their attempts to get good practice. He says that it is difficult to give the exact percentage of improvement at present. Under the present orders the consolidated reports are not made up until the close of October, and the difference in ranges and frequent changes of station prevent an accurate and just comparison. It is generally noted, however, that practice at ranges over 800 yards has greatly improved since last year, and percentages at lower ranges have fallen off. This occurs for the obvious reason that good shots go up to the higher ranges, while classes shooting at 100 or 200 yards are mostly composed of the worst shots and recruits. The general average of all ranges taken together has improved.

SECRETARY SCHURZ has just issued his annual report of the Department of the Interior. Its principal feature is its discussion of his Indian policy which he announces to be as follows: To respect such rights as the Indians have in the land they occupy; to make changes only when such lands were found to be unsuitable for agriculture and herding; to acquaint the Indians with the requirements of civilized life by education; to introduce among them various kinds of work by practical impulse and instruction; gradually to inspire them with a sense of responsibility through the ownership of private property and a growing dependence for their support upon their own efforts; to afford to them all facilities for trade consistent with their safety as to the disposition of the product of their labor and industry for their own advantage; to allot to them lands in severalty, with individual ownership, and a fee simple title inalienable for a certain period; then with their consent and for their benefit to dispose of such lands as they cannot cultivate and use themselves to the white settlers; to dissolve, by gradual steps, their tribal cohesion, and merge them in the body politic as independent and self-relying men, invested with all the rights which other inhabitants of the country possess.

We learn that some changes have been made in the organization of the mounted recruiting service at the cavalry depot, Jefferson Barracks, under Col. Thos. H. Neill. It is intended that each recruit shall receive four months' drill before being drafted to a regiment. The recruits are to be organized into four companies of eighty men each. Each of these companies is divided into four classes; in one class will be included the men who have had four months' drill; in a second those who have had three months' drill; in a third the two months' men, and the fourth the one month's men. Thus, twenty men of each company will always be ready for draft. The first month of instruction is to be devoted to the dismounted drill; the remaining three months to the school of the soldier and the school of the platoon. Eighty horses are always to be kept on hand for the instruction of the men, and the number of the instructors is to be increased.

The following extract from the annual report for 1880, of Gen. Getty, commanding U. S. Artillery School, corrects a printer's error, which transposed the meaning of the sentence in the abstract of the report in which we referred to this portion of the report. Gen. Getty said: "The daily memoranda which are kept by each instructor throughout the course, of the value of each officer's performances, form records of their industry and zeal, and serve as guides to the judgment of the Staff on their figure of merit; while the questions which were put in each branch were not severe, but were designed rather to test the practical aptitude of each officer, than to search for how much of the course he had crammed for the occasion, as might have been done were this an undergraduate course."

The master of the British steamer *Sandringham*, which was driven away from the Norfolk Navy-yard, has made several efforts to explain his conduct in the papers of Baltimore and Norfolk, but does not succeed in excusing his unwarranted abuse of people who were engaged in doing him and his ship a great favor. A correspondent writes us: "His language was so ferocious when reported on paper that the officers who expected to find him an immense burly fellow, were astonished when he responded to the summons of Commodore Hughes, who was intensely indignant. A night or two after the *Sandringham* was taken out of dock, an incendiary fire damaged a great deal of her cargo of cotton, which had been stored on the *George Leary's* dock."

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy gives a synopsis of the summer's cruise of the practice ships, and a statement of the number of cadets admitted

during the year. The total number at the Academy on the 30th of October was 827, viz.: 222 cadet midshipmen and 206 cadet engineers. He submits special estimates for an armory and for necessary repairs to the building used by the Department of Steam Engineering. In submitting reports of the practice cruise, he expresses his deep sense of gratification at the ability, skill, and zealous manner in which the commanding and other officers of the practice ships have discharged the important duties entrusted to them.

In the JOURNAL, last week, we referred to the intention of Secretary Ramsey to have an appeal taken from the decision of Judge Choate of the United States Court in the case of Thomas Davison, presented in our issue of Nov. 27. Major Asa B. Gardner, Judge Advocate, on Saturday, gave notice in the U. S. District Court, that this appeal would be taken, by direction of the Secretary.

The cases of Americans, naturalized citizens, who have been arrested in Alsace and Lorraine on charges of owing military service, have been decided in accordance with the claim of our Government. The release of Weal has been already reported, and it is now announced that in his case, as well as in the previous one of Genres, all fines and penalties imposed by the German government have been remitted.

GENERAL Order No. 75, A. G. O., will please the line of the Army much better than it will the staff. It is a severe blow to the Chiefs of Bureaus, curtailing and restricting their authority to a very considerable degree. The commander of a one-company post will have more authority in ordering subordinate officers to any duty away from their command than the Chief of a Bureau who must first consult the Secretary before he can act.

Major Ilges, from his camp on mouth of Musashell, Nov. 24, reported that he reached Lt. Kinslingbury's party, by a 60-mile march in one day, and found them all right. No hostiles had returned. He adds: "I think this the proper time to strike any camps of hostile Indians between the Missouri and the boundary line. The weather is so severe that troops will not be looked for by them."

Gen. Terry responded, Nov. 25, to Col. Davidson, to "recall all the troops from the mouth of the Musselshell, so as to reach Keogh by the time the subsistence they have now is exhausted."

THE London Standard, which is usually one of the most accurate of the British daily journals in its articles on military and naval subjects, prints in its issue of November 13, 1880, a telegram from its New York correspondent, containing some erroneous statements in regard to Capt. Ericsson's Destroyer—among others, that the vessel is 90 feet long, when she is really 130. The Standard will find a perfectly accurate account of the trial of the submarine gun of the Destroyer in the JOURNAL of November 20.

A CORRESPONDENT of the JOURNAL, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., writes us: "Col. Bon Farerat de Kerbrich, 1st Regiment Chasseurs d'Afrique, and Capt. Henri de la Chères, 13th Regiment Dragons, of the French Army, were at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 21, inquiring into the system of our mounted recruiting service."

Two treaties have just been negotiated with China, one bearing on immigration, and the other of a commercial nature. In the former, the subject of regulating immigration from China is practically left to the decision of the U. S., and the latter places Chinese shipping on the same footing as that of the most favored nation.

It is extremely doubtful if the President will retire any general officer at present, in spite of the pressure from below, by those who want places. The President is a good-natured man, and as he has but a little while to remain in his present position, he may not think it worth while to incur the ill-will of many of his old friends who might be affected by these retirements, when some twenty-five or thirty officers are spoken of as subjects for the Retired list, with at present only about twelve vacancies.

GEN. HOWARD's telegraphic orders call him to Washington to consult on important public business. The fact that Gen. Schofield has asked to be relieved from the department of West Point may possibly indicate the nature of Gen. Howard's business. He has the confidence of the religious and philanthropic classes, among whom the friends of Whittaker find their chief support,

and his appointment as superintendent would help to conciliate a public sentiment which it is thought best to consider.

THE estimates of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, of the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are as follows:

For provisions and commutation of rations for 1,200 officers and 8,250 men and boys, and 1,000 marines, expenses of inspections and storehouses, handling and transportation of provisions, and for water for ships, \$1,200,000., the same as appropriated for the current fiscal year.

For contingent expenses, \$60,000, same as appropriated for the current fiscal year.

For civil establishments at the Navy-yards, \$12,411.50, same as appropriated for the current fiscal year.

DR. J. F. LEONARD TAFEL and Louis Tafel, A. B., have recently issued a fifth edition of their English-German and German-English pocket-dictionary, which gives the pronunciation of both languages, as well as the technical terms of the arts and sciences. The dictionary is in convenient form, and to the studios officers of Army and Navy would be an invaluable assistant. J. Kohler, of 911 Arch street, Philadelphia, is the publisher.

The 19th Regiment of Infantry, British Army, has taken the place of the 97th at Halifax, N. S., the latter regiment going to Gibraltar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

To the Members of the Navy Mutual Aid Association:

I have received from the secretary and treasurer of our Society a printed list of certain amendments—twenty-three in all—to the by-laws adopted January 6, 1880, together with a printed paper signed by 36 members containing some reasons for certain of the amendments proposed. I observe that in this paper there are no reasons assigned for offering amendments 1, 2, ten dollar clause of 8, and 12, and as I shall probably not have an opportunity of addressing my fellow members at the next annual meeting, I take this opportunity of expressing my views, through the agency of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in reference to these amendments, which I deem objectionable and calculated to mar the future prospects of an Association in whose success, I am sure, we are, one and all, deeply interested.

I am the more emboldened "to say my say" because I happen to have had an exceptional experience (for a naval officer) of life insurance matters; because I am a firm believer in life insurance, properly managed, and because I am, at this moment, pretty heavily insured in three of the largest companies in America.

The Navy Mutual Aid now numbers over 350 members, and its success is certain if the principles laid down when it was organized are only remembered and inflexibly adhered to. One of these principles is that, although its system of assessment is based on correct assurance data, it is not a Life Insurance Company, but a society of naval men who have mutually agreed to help the widows and orphans of those members who may die first. It dispenses with life insurance machinery, and its end and aim is to confer its benefits with the least expense and the very smallest amount of routine and machinery possible.

When this society was organized it printed on the back of the little pamphlet containing its by-laws, under the caption "Advantages of the Navy Mutual Aid," the following:

- (1) "No agents' fees to pay."
- (2) "No salaries officers."
- (3) "No outliving the company in which you are insured."

But if amendments 1, 2, 12, and the ten dollar clause of 8, are adopted, we shall immediately stultify ourselves as to the second particular, ultimately do so in all of them, and had better take down our sign at once.

Nine-tenths of our members probably joined because they believed the machinery of the society would be simple, its expenses very small, and its management devoid of the complications attending Life Insurance Companies.

No man in his senses would hesitate for a moment between a Life Insurance Company managed by inexperienced Navy officers, and a great corporation like the Mutual of New York. He would speedily give his preference to the great corporation, with its years of experience, vast reserve, and shrewd business management.

But our society is, I repeat, not a Life Insurance Company and is not intended to be one, and why should we now, when our success is all but certain, proceed to adopt new machinery we do not need? Why should we pay a salary to the secretary and treasurer, as proposed by amendments 1 and 2, when all the work required of this officer ought to be and can be transacted by devoting one hour of each day of the week to that purpose?

The Navy Department furnishes the "office" at no cost to us. Most of our "officers and directors" are on "duty pay" in Washington, and the Secretary of the Navy may be relied on to promote, by all lawful means, this scheme of beneficence.

If occasion should arise for an unusual amount of

clerical labor and our "officers and resident directors" are unable to attend to the same, let a writer be hired for the time and discharged when his services are no longer needed. Every officer and resident director of this society ought to be, and I have no doubt is, ready to do such work rather than throw extra expense on the society of which he is a member.

I, for one, object most strongly to paying naval officers for services rendered to the widows and orphans of their dead comrades. As to amendment 12, why roll up a large "expense fund" by including in it the interest on the bonds the society may hold? With fifteen proposed assessments on hand the interest on said bonds will be not far, with the present membership, from twelve hundred dollars per annum, and the temptation to spend this money in some way will be irresistible. We shall be having elaborately engraved policies or certificates, and all sorts of useless and expensive nonsense, unless this thing is nipped in the bud.

The ten cents collected with every assessment ought to pay all necessary expenses and leave a surplus. In fact there should be no expenses beyond the small amount needed for printing, postage, sending out postal cards, etc.; for all members should be required to have an agent within the limits of the United States.

The clause in amendment 8, increasing the entrance fee to ten dollars is unwise and unfair, and will tend to keep out the young men whom it is our policy to secure.

Why, it may be asked, should they be required to pay ten dollars when we have only paid five? The other amendments, though numerous, seem to be necessary and proper. It is unfortunate for the society that the original by-laws were so crudely drawn as to necessitate all these additions. Persons disposed to cavil may question the stability of an association which already, scarce a year in existence, finds it necessary to suggest twenty-three amendments, some of them of a radical nature. They will argue that the present certificate holder has a very fair prospect of "outliving the company." Amendment 11 may be questioned by some, but I recognize its necessity and will vote for it.

But amendments 1, 2, the ten dollar clause in 8, and finally 12, should be voted down, as I am persuaded they will be. Not a member I have met but heartily agrees with me in opposing them. Their very suggestion has unquestionably injured the society. Let us have no more such amendments printed at the expense of the association.

RICHARD W. MEADE, Captain, U. S. N.
U. S. S. VANDALIA, NAVY-YARD, N. Y.,
Nov. 29, 1880.

TO REGULATE PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Can you not publish at present the enclosed bill, marked "A," and invite criticism thereupon, adverse or otherwise? It is purposely shown with a view of arousing, if possible, those interested to improve upon the methods set forth.

I enclose also, what I deem a fair proposition, which, if enacted, would be of inestimable good to the Service, securing at the same time the greatest good to the greatest number, for the benefit of all without detriment to any.

The enclosure referred to in this letter as "A" is as follows:

A BILL to Regulate Promotion in, and to Increase the Efficiency of, the Army of the United States.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of existing laws as limits the number of officers that may at any one time be on the "Retired List" of the Army is hereby repealed.

Provided, That when any officer of the Army below the rank of Lieutenant-General is sixty-two years old, he shall be retired by the President from active service;

And provided further, That officers of the Army, who have, upon the recommendation of the President, received by name, during a time of war, a vote of thanks of Congress for distinguished service, shall not be retired, except for cause, until they have served fifty-five years in the Army;

And provided further, That a vote of thanks of Congress to any officer of the Army shall be held to affect such officer only; and whenever, as an incident thereof, an officer who would otherwise be retired is retained in active service, such retention shall not interfere with the regular promotion of others who would otherwise have been entitled by law to promotion;

And provided further, That in time of war, retired officers of the Army may be assigned to such duties, otherwise than with active armies in the field or in the command of the same, as the President may deem for the best interests of the Service, and when so assigned to duty, such retired officers shall be entitled to and receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grade on the active list in the Army.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, etc., That when any Lieutenant in the Artillery arm of the Service shall have served faithfully fourteen years continuous service as a Lieutenant in that Army, he shall be promoted to the rank of a Captain of Artillery;

Provided, That the whole number of officers in the said Artillery arm of the Service shall not be increased beyond the number now provided by law;

And provided further, That all officers promoted to be Captains in accordance with this act, shall be assigned to batteries in the said Artillery arm of the Service, according to seniority, as vacancies shall occur in the rank of Captains commanding the same; otherwise, and until so assigned to the command of batteries all officers so promoted shall serve with their respective regiments and batteries from which promoted, or otherwise, as now provided by laws and regulations, the same as if no such promotion had been made.

The "fair proposition" referred to above is:

1st. To amend the second proviso of the first section by adding the following words: "And that, within the next five years, any officer below the rank of a major-general who, at the age of sixty-two years, has faithfully served forty years in the Army, shall be retired with the rank and retired pay of his next higher grade."

2d. To include officers of the cavalry and infantry in the provisions of the second section. This last amendment is absolutely essential. We do not see how any argument can be presented in favor of extending promotion to lieutenants of artillery after fourteen years' service, that does not apply equally well to the cavalry

and infantry. As the bill is drawn it defeats itself at the very outset. To send it to Congress in this form is to prejudice it in advance.

HOW TO HELP PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE been an interested spectator of the fight between the friends and opponents of compulsory retirement, and that I have not before this "taken a hand" is only because I have been closely occupied with other affairs.

In the abstract compulsory retirement at a fixed age is an absurdity, for while one man may at that age be superannuated, even decrepit, another may at the same age be in the zenith of his power and usefulness.

But at the present time, and under the present condition of the Service, it is an absolute necessity, if we wish to preserve the tone and character of our Army.

The officer who simply hangs on to the Army for the pay is of little value to the Service. He must have constantly before him an incentive higher and nobler than "filthy lucre." This is ambition, the desire for distinction and advancement in his profession, in other words, promotion. A healthy army, *mens sana in corpore sano*, is that one which has its offices filled by men whose years have regular correspondence with their rank. In the lower grades we want the fire and blood, even the wild recklessness of youth tempered as responsibility increases by the knowledge and prudence of age.

As the elders in the course of nature step out, their places are taken by men prepared by age and service to fill them properly. Promotion runs in a steady stream, and every man has a prospect before him. Our Army is no such healthy body. The mass of the officers now composing the line of the Army date their commissions from the first years of the war. Most of the colonels and lieutenant-colonels, the majors, captains, and nearly half the first lieutenants are practically about the same age.

There is no steady stream of promotion, and no prospect of the setting in of any such benignant current. Lieutenants of twelve or fifteen years service are yet lieutenants with only the dim hope of a company "after yet many years," and there is scarce a captain of Infantry who has not already performed his eighteen or twenty years service. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." No ardor, no zeal can withstand a lifetime of service in one grade.

It should be the object of the Government to get the Army back to a healthy condition of promotion as promptly as possible. It should be the desire of every officer of every grade to see the Army brought back to that condition.

The sole means to this end now at the disposal of the Executive is the retirement of officers of and above a certain age, and all officers of that age who wish well to the Army should be willing to sacrifice personal preference to the general good.

But to be of any value whatever the rule must be inflexible. If General A. of seventy-five years, and Colonel B. of seventy years (however active and vigorous) can have such influence with the Executive as still to hold their positions, the rule applied to others will only be productive of ill-effect to the Service, and personal ill-feeling and suspicion of favoritism.

Prescribe the dose, to be evaded neither by personal influence or political trickery, and every officer who has the good of the Service at heart, will, when his time comes, step up and take it like a man.

DUGG.

THE RETIRED LIST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The annual reports of the Commander-in-Chief and of the several Division and Department commanders have been given to the public. Each chief has some particular subject which seems to him of paramount importance, and treats it accordingly in his report.

The eyes of the junior officers have scanned the reports with a vivid interest, hoping to find therein something on the subject of compulsory retirement that would stir the hope which is said to slumber in the human breast. But they have been doomed to disappointment. None of the chiefs have seen fit to refer in any way to the subject. It certainly cannot be because this matter is not of sufficient importance. Sooner or later it will be agitated and will have to be provided for, and the day is not in the distant future.

In the instructions issued to recruiting officers they are directed not to enlist any man who has not reached twenty-one years of age, or who is over thirty-five, except in the cases of soldiers re-enlisting, and to them the provision does not apply. This gives the country a young and active army, composed of men capable of supporting the hardships of a winter campaign in the frigid regions of the extreme northern portions of our extended domain, or stand a tussle with Yellow Jack and the vomito in the distant Southwest. But how is it with the officers? It is very hard that men cannot last forever, preserving the freshness, the vigor, and the vivacity of youth; but as the fact is tolerably well established that men, unlike wine, do not improve with age beyond a certain limit, certainly not in the qualities that go to make the requirements of good leaders, such as activity, daring and resolution, would it not be prudent for Congress to make provision for correcting this defect in our military system by the passage of a law making it mandatory to retire all officers at the age of sixty-two years or after forty years service?

A very bad feature of the whole business is that the captains, who naturally hope some time to reach field officers' positions, are generally over forty years of age. Some are much older, and an examination of the Army Register will show the names of captains who are grandfathers.

Heretofore it has been our proud boast, although our military establishment is the smallest of any nation in the world, when compared to the population and amount of service required of it, it is not inferior to the most advanced in efficiency.

Our country is now prosperous. The bad times have been left behind, for many a long year it is to be hoped, and the hour is propitious for us to reward these old officers who have spent the flower of their lives in their country's service. The retired list should be enlarged. Those incapacitated from any cause should be placed in honorable retirement, to enjoy in tranquillity the years they will remain with us. Such a measure would most assuredly meet with popular approval, and the declining years of brave men, who have done as much as any other class to make the country what it is, would be made comfortable and happy. After this who could say, "Republics are ungrateful." S.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

AFTER a lapse of twenty years the headquarters, band, and four companies of the 4th U. S. Cavalry are stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. In 1859 the garrison was composed of four companies 1st Cavalry (now the 4th Cavalry) and two companies 2d Infantry, commanded respectively by Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, and Capt. Julius Hayden. Lyon was killed early in the war, and Hayden was retired in 1870, and died October 29, 1878. The post was commanded by John Sedgwick, major 1st Cavalry. Ransom, Bayard, and J. E. B. Stuart were lieutenants, names that have passed into history as leaders on one side or the other in the great struggle for freedom which was to burst upon the country so soon. In the spring of 1860 Maj. John Sedgwick, with the four companies of 1st Cavalry, marched to the Big Timbers of the Arkansas river, there to establish a post, which was called Fort Wise. From that day to the present, neither officer or man of the 1st (4th) Cavalry has been stationed at Fort Riley, and there is not an officer in the regiment that was a commissioned officer in it then. Such are the changes that twenty years make in one regiment.

Fort Riley, Kansas, was established in 1852, lat. 39 deg. 4 m. 20 sec., long. 96 deg. 47 m., on the left bank of the Kansas River, at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks. Post-office and station of the K. P. Railroad at the post. Junction City three miles distant, Fort Leavenworth being 133 miles, and Kansas City, Mo., 137 miles distant by rail. Major Ogden, quartermaster, U. S. A., died at Riley, in July, 1865. A monument erected to his memory stands upon the highest eminence at the fort. It is said that this monument is within a radius of one hundred yards of the geographical centre of the United States between the two oceans, ascertained by actual survey. From the best historical data it is supposed that the trails made by the great Spanish and French explorers, Coronado and D'Uisne, the former in 1542, and the latter in 1719, crossed each other near the present site of Fort Riley, Kansas.

The agricultural community are much pleased, and speak as if they felt indebted to General Pope, commanding the Department in which Riley is located, for sending a cavalry command to occupy the post, as it gives them quite a market for their surplus produce.

THE NEW POSTS.—Congress has made an appropriation for new posts, one of which will be built at, or near, a point north of the railroad and on the cattle trail which passes through the Pan Handle of Texas from the head of the Concho River by way of Fort Elliot to Arkansas River west of Fort Dodge. To further develop and protect this line of frontier a small post will be established north of Fort Davis, not far from the point where the Texas and Pacific Railway will cross the Pecos River. Another small post will be built near the Guadalupe Mountains, and still another in the new mineral district not far from Presidio del Norte. We have established the posts of Fort Meade, located just north of the Black Hills; Fort McKinney, at the northern base of the Bighorn Mountains; Fort Custer, on the Bighorn River, and Fort Keogh, on the Yellowstone River. Also a new post is in process of construction to be called Fort Maginnis, and located at or near the eastern edge of the Judith basin, and not far from the Musselshell River. Further north near the line of the British Possessions, we have built the large post of Fort Assiniboine, and hope that Congress at its ensuing session, will appropriate funds to enable us to establish another post which I have heretofore recommended to be built—and which the department commander Gen. Terry, recommends in his annual report, and in a previous annual report—at or near Frenchman's Creek, not very far distant from the Canadian line.—From Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's Annual Report.

A PLEA FOR HEAVY GUNS.—In a letter to the N. Y. Herald C. W. Norton says: "It would seem as if Congress had taken the most efficient steps in securing the manufacture of heavy ordnance, and it is most fortunate that there are establishments prepared to undertake such contracts, but, under the best circumstances, it cannot take less than a year and a half in which to produce the four 15-inch guns already commended. Once under weigh it will be perfectly feasible to make a large number with which to supply our forts, and experience shows that in range and penetration we shall be fully equal, if not superior, to any arms that can be brought against us. Both British and Italian officers admit (after expending millions) that they may be compelled to adopt the American system, and trials with our heavy ammunition have proved conclusively that American iron, for that special purpose, is superior to European. It is to be hoped that Congress will avail itself of our large reserve fund in the Treasury, and invest in the most approved heavy ordnance for our harbor defenses."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Report of Secretary Thompson was made public on Thursday. It opens with the usual description of the organization and services of the several squadrons, which we pass over, as the information has been given to our readers from week to week.

Expenditures and Estimates.—The net amount available for the year was \$14,704,644.23. Of this \$12,916,639.45 was expended, leaving a balance of \$2,141,682.33 of receipts over expenditures, including balances of \$353,677.46 from last year in hands of Fourth Auditor. \$752,771.97 has been paid to 8,930 pensioners. The estimates of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are as follows:

Pay of the Navy	\$7,558,375 00
Pay of civil establishment, navy-yards	196,511 00
Ordinance and torpedo corps	291,125 00
Coal, hemp, and equipment	886,000 00
Navigation and navigation supplies	130,500 00
Hydrographic work	75,000 00
Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac	54,536 25
Repairs and preservation of vessels	1,500,000 00
Steam machinery, tools, &c.	1,000,000 00
Provisions for the Navy	1,300,000 00
Repairs of hospitals and laboratories	30,000 00
Medical Department	45,000 00
Naval Hospital fund	50,000 00
Contingent expenses of department and bureaus	263,850 00
Naval Academy	187,744 00
Support of Marine Corps	1,086,778 81
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia	32,515 00
Maintenance of yard and docks	450,000 00
Repairs and improvements of navy-yards	674,321 00
Surgeon's house, &c., Mare Island	28,500 00
	\$15,925,151 61
Add amount estimated for new buildings at Naval Academy	28,600 00
	\$15,953,751 61

The Secretary explains the difficulty of observing, in his dealings with the floating portion of the Navy, the restrictions of the law regulating by yearly limitation all the appropriations of the Government. He gives examples to show the numberless and almost unbounded contingencies which continually arise in all the departments of the floating Navy, and says:

"I have endeavored to guard against these contingent expenses rigidly, and have succeeded better than I had reason to expect. But it is not, however, within the power of the department to keep an absolutely strict current cash account without legislation covering the wants and defects I have enumerated. It is perfectly manifest that while the Secretary of the Navy is held accountable for the limited expenditure of his appropriations, there are transactions frequently occurring which he is called on to approve or sanction after they have been performed, and which he did not first authorize and could not possibly have anticipated. These contingencies have always produced, and, to a limited extent, continue to produce, unavoidable liabilities against some particular appropriations, without, however, increasing the net-expenditure or modifying the aggregate sum placed to the credit of the Navy Department. In process of a long time I am convinced that by this means surplus balances would become deranged and deficient. I invite the attention of Congress, therefore, to the consideration of this important subject, and recommend the enactment of such laws as will enable the Secretary of the Navy, through the disbursing officers of floating vessels, to draw upon a common fund for extraordinary expenses for loss or waste, and those in excess of the allowance to each ship, as established by law and regulations, to be made up by one title, and consisting of some certain percentage or proportion of all the appropriations for any given fiscal year. Through similar means, and at my request, pay of the Navy was relieved of its embarrassment, and is particularly defined by the opening of a 'pay miscellaneous' appropriation, as also was the 'small stores' fund. The reasons therefor were suggested in my annual report for 1878. It is proper, however, that I should say, in this connection, that the accounts of the Navy Department were never in better condition than at the present time."

The Bureau Reports.—The Secretary next refers to the reports of the Chiefs of Bureaus, which we give more in detail elsewhere. He does not favor large expenditures for armament until we decide what is to be the future type. The Hotchkiss revolving guns, the Hotchkiss repeating rifle, and the Remington-Keene and Lee guns, are being tried, which is "considered sufficient for all experimental purposes in settling the relative value of the several systems."

The marked improvement in the 5,273 men and boys enlisted during the year is noted. Deducting from the total 7,323 in the Service, 696 at the Naval Academy and on vessels in the coast survey and fish commission, leaves an effective of 6,626. Noticing the work of the Bureau of Navigation and the Signal Office, attention is called to the necessity of making the new rules of the road statutory by act of Congress, for providing some uniform system of fog signals and steam whistling, for the introduction of electric lights, the instruction of seamen in code signalling, and the extension of the system of night signalling.

The report of the Bureau of Yards and Docks is noticed, and attention called in detail to the recommendations of the Chief.

In comparison with foreign navies the results of the investigation by the Surgeon-General into the sanitary condition of the Navy have proved eminently satisfactory. The results of the system of ventilation on the *Richmond* has been such that it is to be introduced in the three large vessels—*Lancaster*, *Brooklyn*, and *Hartford*—now undergoing repair. A commission to determine the soundness of the eye by scientific and uniform methods is asked for, as important to the interests of safe navigation.

The Marine Corps.—2,000 privates for the Marine Corps are recommended, and fifteen additional second lieutenants. The efficiency and value of the Corps is highly commended. "The testimony of the highest and most experienced officers of the Navy is unanimous as to the usefulness of the Marine Corps, and they are in favor of maintaining it on a basis sufficient in num-

ber of officers and enlisted men to insure its thorough efficiency."

Naval Academy.—Gratification is expressed at the "entirely satisfactory condition of affairs in the instructive, disciplinary, financial, and sanitary management of the Naval Academy—a condition creditable alike to the able and efficient superintendent, officers, and professors, and to the cadets themselves." Concerning the method and course of instruction, no change is recommended by the Board of Visitors, although some valuable suggestions are made. The Secretary says: "The board recommend that specimen guns and carriages, now in use in the Navy, and which are not at present within reach of the instructors in great guns, be furnished, in order that the cadets may be instructed in their use. They also report that it would be a decided advantage if a steam war-ship, of moderate tonnage, could be placed at the disposal of the Academy and call attention to the want of proper models for instruction in the details of ship-building. These recommendations are worthy of consideration, and the Department will endeavor to carry them out as far as practicable. In reference to the last, however, I call attention to what I said in my last annual report on the subject of forming a distinct class of cadet constructors. At present there is no such class, and, consequently, the details of ship-building are not taught to the desired extent, for the reason that this science does not necessarily pertain to either of the departments of professional study. If such a class were organized, then our ship constructors would be taken from it, and not from other classes educated for other professional pursuits. In this event there is no reason known why we may not, in a few years, have a corps of naval constructors fully equal to all the exigencies of the service."

The enlargement of the cadet quarters is recommended, the erection of a building for marine barracks, and a new armory. The repeal of the law forbidding the appointment of cadet midshipmen at large is recommended, and a change in the cadet course so as to spend the first two years of the six at sea instead of the last two.

Torpedoes.—In torpedoes Mr. Thompson thinks we are "fully up to the present standard of the world."

Apprentice System.—A history is given of the apprentice system. It has "thus far worked admirably well, even beyond the anticipations of its most sanguine advocates. Its influence is felt throughout the entire naval service. Wherever the boys have been placed they have discharged their duties well and satisfactorily, and the commanders of all the ships upon which they have served speak of them in the most commendatory terms. If it shall receive the continued support of Congress, which there is no reason to doubt, we may expect that within a few years the whole body of our seamen will be composed of American-born citizens, upon whose attachment to the Government we can rely both in peace and war. . . . The Department indulges the hope that, as the system shall in the future become more matured, the opportunity of still higher advancement will be afforded by law, so that these boys may be fully rewarded according to their merit."

Coaling Stations.—A history is given of the attempts of the Department to secure foreign coaling stations, which have been successful at Chiriqui Lagoon, in the Caribbean Sea, and in the Pacific at the Bay of Golfito—points less than 100 miles apart. No difficulty is anticipated in acquiring title to land there. It is hoped that before many months the initiatory steps already taken to acquire a like station at Puntas Arenas, in Costa Rica, will be successful. "With all these harbors made immediately accessible to our ships, by means of these important stations, and such others as may become desirable hereafter, our intercourse with the people of the United States of Colombia, of Costa Rica, and of Nicaragua will soon become more direct and intimate than it has hitherto been. That it will produce favorable and beneficial results both to them and us cannot be doubted. . . . By our treaty with the authorities of the Samoan Islands we acquired the right to establish a coaling station upon the Bay of Pago Pago, on the principal island of the group. . . . It is already supplied with several hundred tons of coal, and is a most important acquisition, inasmuch as Samoa is upon the ocean route from the United States to Australia, being about 2,800 miles from Sydney. It would be greatly to the advantage of the United States, and contribute much towards the economical management of the Navy Department, if acquisitions similar to those I have mentioned were made in other parts of the world, within the courses of our existing and contemplated commerce."

Cruise of the Ticonderoga.—This cruise is described at some length. "Its results have not only been eminently satisfactory to the department, but have reflected the very highest credit upon all the officers and crew." Though unsuccessful in opening the Korean ports, Commodore Shufeldt has, it is believed, removed "much, if not all, the irritation which our former relations may have occasioned, and has laid the foundation for future success." "The Pacific ocean opens to our future commerce its broadest and most profitable field." "Upon the Atlantic it encounters such formidable European rivalry, as can only be overcome, if at all, by the most persistent and vigorous measures of protection on the part of the Government."

The Jeannette.—A history of the Jeannette expedition follows. The opinion of the department as to her safety is summed up in an extract from the official report of Capt. Hooper, of the revenue cutter *Corwin*: "I have no fears of the safety of the officers and crew of the Jeannette. The fact that they have not been heard from seems to indicate that the vessel is safe and that they consider themselves able to remain another year at least."

Alaska.—The Secretary gives at some length a description of the present condition of Alaska, and shows the importance of enacting "some law for the institution of the necessary civil authority in Alaska." "The Territory needs only the protecting hand of the

Government and the security to capital, life, and order which local laws and suitable judicial tribunals would give it, to advance rapidly in value."

Commerce and the Navy.—An interesting discussion of the relations of our Navy to commerce concludes this report, which reaches us too late this week to be more than summarized. Says the Secretary: "Undoubtedly, it is true that whether the Navy be regarded as the protector of our commerce or as an essential means of national defence, the number of vessels should be increased. And it is equally true that good policy requires the national Government to employ all its legitimate powers to increase the strength of our mercantile marine, so that it may become commensurate with all the wants and necessities of our commerce. The increase of one should be proportionate to that of the other."

REPORTS FROM THE NAVAL BUREAUS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Commodore WM. N. JEFFERS, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, submits estimates for his bureau amounting to \$306,861.25, viz.:

Tools, labor, etc.	\$246,125 00
Torpedo service	45,000 00
Miscellaneous	3,830 00
Civil establishment at yard	11,886 25

being \$28,025 less than for 1880-81. They provide only for current expenditures in preparing vessels for sea, and for preserving material.

Ordnance.—He says the most important want is guns of the latest and most approved system. Our ships at present are armed with smooth bores on broadside, with XI. in smooth bore converted to 8 in. M. L. rifles for pivots, and Parrott rifles converted to B. L. R. for forecable guns. The converted guns have proved very safe and efficient, and use higher charges than before conversion, and have greatly increased velocity, range, and accuracy.

It would not be wise, considering the constant development of the offensive power of guns and resistance of armor, to provide armaments before we decide upon the types of armored and unarmored ships suitable to our wants.

The progress of our gun construction has been so great as to reduce to second class the entire armament of the navies of the world. But this has been so recent that only model guns have been made, and there is not at this time a single ship afloat armed with the latest type of effective ordnance.

Little or nothing has been lost by delay: there would be the same output of inefficiency if the Navy were armed with the best breech loader of five years' date. The Chief of the Bureau has carefully followed the changes in construction abroad, and also the advance in facilities for manufacture in this country, and is certain that such guns as the Navy requires and demands cannot be made here.

By a suitable increase of weight and calibre, the same ballistic effect can be produced with low velocities, as with the smaller calibre and high pressure and velocities; therefore an efficient gun can be made of cast iron, tubed on one of the successful plans, either breech or muzzle loader, which have been proved by the Army. Weight and space are, however, controlling considerations in naval ordnance, and the Bureau is therefore of opinion that steel is the proper material for our armaments.

To test the capacity of the machine shops of the country, the Bureau designed a 6 in. B. L. steel rifle to fire a 70 lb. projectile with 35 lbs. of powder. It was with great difficulty a steel manufacturer could be induced to furnish a satisfactory ingot, and although two years have elapsed the gun is not completed.

The Krupp guns are the only foreign ones that have proved satisfactory. The manufacturer declines to furnish single guns for experimental purposes. The Bureau has had a standing offer to purchase a 24 C. M. and a 15 C. M. gun for experimental purposes, but does not think it in any way desirable to obtain a further supply abroad. The guns of other foreign manufacturers are not of sufficient excellence to warrant the purchase of even a single specimen. Until our furnaces can produce steel of the proper qualities it will be necessary to permit our gun makers to obtain the ingots from any source available, to be completed on our own designs.

When the armor of the turrets of the *Miantonomoh* is determined, the class of gun should also be fixed.

The *Lancaster* being arranged to carry 8 in. M. L. R. on the main deck, four circular brake carriages have been designed to embody improvements on those of the *Trenton*, suggested by a board of officers, and four with hydraulic buffer, designed by Commander M. Seward, U. S. N.

Machine Guns.—Elaborate experiments have shown the value of the larger class of machine guns as a defence against the attacks of torpedo boats, and for firing into the ports and sweeping the upper decks of ships. It is recommended that at least four be supplied to the smaller vessels, and six to the larger, to command an all-around fire. The Bureau has purchased ten of the Hotchkiss revolver cannon of 37 m. m., four of which are mounted on the *Trenton*, four on the *Tennessee*, and one on the *Despatch*. The other is kept for experiments at the Washington Navy-yard. Rear Admiral Howell recommends that each of the vessels of the European Squadron be furnished with four, and the *Trenton* with two additional. The projectile of this piece penetrates at 1,000 yards all the present torpedo boats at an acute angle. It is also desirable to purchase some of the calibre 47 m. m., the projectile of which penetrates plates of the thickness of the side of most transatlantic steamers.

The 37 m. m. and Gatlings mounted in the tops will command the spar decks of vessels, making it very difficult to serve guns or move about on unsheltered decks at short range.

Magazine Guns.—The Hotchkiss Repeating Rifle has given great satisfaction, and the Bureau has purchased 2,500 of them. These, with 250 Remington-Keene and 300 Lee Lee guns, are sufficient to arm all the ships in commission with repeating rifles, and to test the relative value of the three systems, viz.: magazine in the butt, beneath the barrel, and detachable.

The Report gives a list of arms, etc., of 45 cal., sold under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1878, 11,6 proceeds from which have been devoted to the purchase of 45 calibre. Thirty new model cased shot Gatling guns of 45 calibre have been purchased for \$1,000 each.

Torpedo Station.—This station, under command of Capt. F. M. Ramsay, has been engaged in experiments with explosives to determine the amount necessary to destroy various obstacles, and in general torpedo work.

Several aggressive torpedoes which promise well have been presented, and trials will be made to ascertain their utility.

The usual class has been graduated, and there is now a large body of officers well instructed in the use of torpedoes in naval warfare.

As this subject is still susceptible of great improvement it will be necessary for the earlier graduates to take a second

course to obtain the advantages of the accumulated knowledge since they were at the station.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Commodore Earl English, Chief of the Bureau, reports that during the past fiscal year 75 vessels have been wholly or partly equipped at an expenditure of \$691,252 60, of which \$624,380.43 were for material, and \$66,872.17 for labor. A large amount of material was from stock on hand. An increased estimate, under "Equipment of Vessels," is, therefore, necessary for the ensuing fiscal year. An increase in estimate for "Contingent" is asked, rendered necessary by the cost of transporting seamen to and from California.

Coal.—There have been purchased at home and abroad 43,713 tons of coal, costing, including freight, \$329,708.

Hemp.—Of Russia, 155,785 lbs.; of Manila, 380,260 lbs., and of American, 112,075 lbs. A total of 548,120 lbs., at a cost of \$53,936, have been purchased.

Rolling Mill.—This plant has rolled 500,000 lbs. of iron for various purposes, for the different bureaus, during the year, and continues to give the highest satisfaction—turning out the finest qualities of rolled iron. The demand exceeds the capacity for production. The rolled plate iron of various thicknesses and the plates have been subjected to searching tests in comparison with other highly approved plate iron purchased for boilers. The results show our metal to be of the finest quality; finer than that purchased.

Forge and Anchor Shop.—Is constantly turning out anchors, etc., for Bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting, forged gun tubes for Bureau of Ordnance and shafts for Bureau of Steam Engineering. Numerous experiments have been made with ingots of "low steel," the results of which admit of no doubt that iron must give way to the metal known as "homogeneous metal," or "low grade steel"—metal for chain cable being about the only exception. Production of "low steel" becomes important to this shop, and as there is on hand under the Bureau large quantities of excellent scrap, the production of it is simple and economical.

Smith and Chain Shop.—The experiments of welding, by compression, have been continued from last year, the results of which will not warrant yet more than a continuation of experimental work. At the testing machine exhaustive experiments have been made in the manufacture of chain cables with the most satisfactory results.

Galley.—This shop is constantly busy in the manufacture and repair of galleys, and every improvement which can be advantageously adopted is added to the now almost perfect galley in use.

Recruiting.—On the 30th June, 1880, there were 7,322 men and boys in the Service. The enlistments during the year to replace men discharged were 5,272. It is gratifying to state that the conduct reports from vessels in commission continue to show marked improvement in the morale and personnel of the Navy, thus advancing the efficiency of the Service. There are employed on coast survey, dispatch commission vessels, and of the academy, 696 men, which number, taken from the effective force, cripples the Service very materially, inasmuch as the men are employed on special service. Special legislation is recommended for them, or that the number of men allowed the Navy be correspondingly increased. On the 30th June, 943 men were serving under continuous service certificates. During the year 454 honorable discharges have been issued, including 381 con. service certificates, and 449 re-enlistments under such discharges and certificates. Good conduct badges have been given to 159 continuous service men. Medals of honor have been issued to 10 men for deeds of heroism, viz.: For rescuing shipmates from drowning: David M. Buchanan and John Hayden, 2d class apprentice boys on the *Saratoga*; John Millmore, o. s., and Henry Simpson, 1st c. f., on the *Essex*; Wm. Johnson, cooper, on the *Adams*; Thos. Mitchell, lds., on the *Richmond*; Jas. Thaxter, a corpl., on the *Constitution*. For special heroism on the *Constitution*: Henry Williams, carpenter mate; Jas. Horton, capt. of top; Jas. Mathews, capt. of top.

Training System.—On 30th June there were in the Service 1,163 boys, distributed as follows: Training ships, 608; Cruising ships, 562. During the year 807 boys have been enlisted, and 308 have passed out of the training ships to cruisers. 150 boys have been discharged, of which 84 completed their enlistment, having served on cruising, and 52 received continuous service certificates and certificates of commendation. The *Constitution*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth* have, during the summer, cruised beyond the limits of the United States, thus enabling the boys to put in practice the knowledge and experience gained since their entry into the Service. Experience proves that the *Minnesota* is too large and too expensive for a cruising, training ship. The recommendation in last report is renewed, that she be used to receive and prepare boys for the cruising, training ships, and be permanently located at some convenient station for that purpose.

As she has been used a large portion of the year for such purpose, the plan has demonstrated the advantages of having a large vessel for it, and reserving the smaller training ships for exercises in seamanship, practice cruising, and for the advanced training necessary to fit boys for usefulness on cruising vessels.

New London is not adapted for a permanent station for the training system. The health of the boys in the *Minnesota*, while there last winter, was considerably affected. The river is too contracted for boat exercises, freezes, and the water is not of sufficient depth for maneuvering large vessels. The station is also too isolated, and this fact caused much discomfort among the boys, many of them deserting while the *Minnesota* was there last winter.

It is recommended that Congress be urged to authorize a modification of the Navy ration, as applied to boys serving on the training ships, and grant them their outfit of clothing on enlistment. Their pay is small, and in many instances when they have worked out their indebtedness for their clothing, it becomes necessary to replenish the same, thus placing them again in debt to the Government, which is a source of discouragement.

Laws authorizing these changes would be of great advantage to the training system, and would materially decrease the number of desertions, a large proportion of which occurs during the first year of service. The number of applications from parents and guardians for the discharge of their sons and wards would also be lessened.

So far the training system has met the most sanguine expectations of the Bureau as well as officers of the Navy, and the Bureau feels justified in saying that, with proper care and judicious management, in a few years the Service can boast of having a quota of American seamen that, for intelligence and skill, can compare favorably with any navy in the world. In the English navy the boys are bound to serve from 14 to 28 years of age. This system secures better results, but in the absence of such legislation the Bureau recommends that the law in regard to the ages for the entry of boys into the service be modified from 15 to 18 years to 14 to 16 years, and that at least 1,500 boys should be allowed to be enlisted annually instead of 750.

The Chief of the Bureau gives the result of an examination of apprentices lately held at Hampton Roads by a board of officers, by his order.

Representative apprentices from each ship having appro-

tices on board of the squadron assembled at Hampton Roads for review. The general proficiency shown by them in the several branches, particularly in seamanship and gunnery, impressed the board favorably with the system under which the boys have been trained, reflecting great credit upon the officers entrusted with their instruction as well as upon the boys themselves.

Commodore English then adds a list of the medals and honorable mentions awarded at the late inspection and review in Hampton Roads, as given in the Fort Monroe letter, on page 313, of the number of Nov. 20 of the JOURNAL.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Commodore W. D. Whiting, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, reports that a complete version of Bowditch's Navigator, which, by an act of Congress, became the property of the Government, became necessary, and that Comdr. P. H. Cooper has been engaged in such revision since 1878. This task has been satisfactorily accomplished, and the manuscript is now in the hands of the printer. The chief design has been to eliminate much that is superfluous, and to introduce more precise and ready methods, such as Chauvenet's Equal Altitudes and Lunar Distances; an explanation of the theory and practice of Sumner's method, which is universally used by navigators of this day, to incorporate the system adopted by the Navy Department for keeping the ship's log and compiling meteorological data for the benefit of science; and to produce improved articles on winds, tides, and practical surveying.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for continuing next spring, the very important work of determining longitudes by means of the telegraph. The field next to be occupied will be the Asiatic Station, and will comprise Yokohama, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Amoy, Hong Kong, Manila, Saigon, and Singapore.

Lieut.-Commanders F. M. Green and C. H. Davis, and Lieut. J. A. Norris, who, in previous years, so successfully accomplished the determination of points on the coasts of America, Europe, and Africa will be charged with the execution of the work. The *Palos*, on the Asiatic station, will convey the parties and their instruments to the several places. She will also be fitted with appliances for sounding and surveying, so as to prove or disprove the existence of reported dangers and shoals on the route.

A board of officers is engaged in revising the allowance list of navigation outfit of ships-of-war. Legislation is desired to authorize the sale of old navigation articles remaining over from the late war, and the use of the proceeds to purchase improved implements. It has been found that illuminating oil can be furnished from this country to our vessels on the European, South Atlantic, and Pacific stations, cheaper freight included, and of better quality than has hitherto been purchased abroad, which enables the Bureau to effect a saving and foster home production.

Slightly increased estimates are submitted for the branch of the service under the Bureau; old articles have been used as far as possible, and new ones are now necessary.

The system of taking meteorological observations on board all naval vessels at a given moment once each day, introduced in 1877 at the instance of the late Brig.-Gen. A. J. Myer, has been employed and enlarged upon since January, 1880, by taking three such observations daily.

The Chief refers generally to the efforts made to determine doubtful dangers, reported in the highways to commerce, which efforts have been ably seconded by the commander-in-chief of squadrons and other officers. The zealous services of Commander Yates, of the *Alliance*, North Atlantic Station; Commander O. L. Huntington, of the *Alert*, Asiatic Station; Commander J. W. Philip, of the *Tuscarora*, Pacific Coast, and Commander Beardslee, of the *Jamestown*, Alaska, are especially mentioned.

The necessity of a systematic examination of the many reported dangers to navigation in the great oceans is represented. Officers of the Navy could not be more usefully or creditably employed in time of peace, than in this service, for which they are eminently fitted.

It is recommended that vessels be specially assigned for and continued on surveying duty, viz.:

1. The *Ranger*, after completing surveying on coast of Mexico from Cape Corrientes to Gulf of Fonseca, to extend survey to Gulf of Dulce, and then enter upon that of the islands, rocks, and shoals in the Pacific, which lie in the track of the westward commerce of the world.

2. The *Palos*, after completing duty with longitudinal party, previously referred to, to be employed on the Asiatic side of the Pacific in examining doubtful localities and surveying the Marshall and Caroline Islands.

3. Suitable vessels to be detailed for special service in the Atlantic Ocean, to examine reported rocks and shoals, and in making needed surveys in the West Indies and on the Spanish Main.

The magnitude of the contemplated investigations renders an earnest appeal necessary to Congress for a special appropriation for the purchase of proper implements, etc.

The Hydrographic Office.—The able report of the Chief Hydrographer is a fine exhibit of the highly successful and economical management of the affairs of the Hydrographic Office. Unless the publication of many charts be delayed, a corresponding increase in the appropriation to the steady increase in the work performed, is necessary. In view of the particular nature of the work, and the slow process of copper-engraving, it is recommended that Congress be asked not to restrict the appropriations for the Hydrographic Office to one fiscal year, but make them continuous.

Reference is made to the report of the Chief Signal Officer, which treats of the various subjects presented to him for examination during the past year, especially the amended regulations for preventing collisions at sea; designs of fog and steering signal apparatus, etc. The recommendations deserve consideration.

In alluding to the report of the Superintendent of the Observatory, special attention is invited to his remarks as to the delay in printing the annual volumes of observations, which are "so far in arrears of the current work of the Observatory as to be discreditable to the Observatory and to the country." Special legislation is needed to have the printing of the volumes completed without further delay.

Among the interesting subjects treated of by the Superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac," is that of determining the velocity of light. The estimates of the Bureau are:

Navigation.....	\$180,500.00
Navigation, contingent.....	4,000.00
Navigation, civil establishment.....	10,417.25
Navigation, Hydrographic Office.....	75,000.00
Naval Observatory.....	31,036.25
Nautical Almanac.....	23,500.00

Total.....\$274,453.50

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Commodore R. L. Law, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, reports that the amount of appropriations allotted to each yard has been expended with the utmost care and economy, and the progress made has been very satisfactory, considering the small sum available. Proper care has been bestowed on the various buildings, etc.

The Bureau is pleased to report that the yards on the Atlantic coast present a very marked improvement in appearance in the last year; grading, sewerage, and paving have been done as far as means in hand would permit, and not only the appearance of the yards, but the health of the residents and employees has been greatly improved.

The rapid filling in of the approaches by water to some of the yards is a source of much anxiety to the Bureau, especially in the case of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The sewerage from quite a large area of the city discharges into the Wallabout Bay, and renders dredging frequently necessary. The channel is much obstructed at this time, and preparations are being made to put the dredging machines in operation.

The amount appropriated for repairs and preservation was entirely insufficient to meet the many demands upon it, and preserve the large number of buildings, docks, wharves, and other works of improvement in a proper state of efficiency. Many of the large and expensive buildings are necessarily suffering for the want of extensive repairs, which the Bureau has not the funds to make, and is therefore compelled to apply such temporary and partial repairs as its means will afford.

During the late war necessity compelled the erection of a large number of temporary frame buildings, most of which have since been removed, but still many remain, and it is the desire of the Department that they should be demolished as soon as possible. The bad policy of constructing others, or suffering those in existence to remain, is perfectly obvious; they are disgraceful in appearance and endanger much valuable property in their vicinity.

ESTIMATES.—Kittery.—Water works, \$10,000; Y. and D. workshops, \$23,200; stables, \$15,000. Total, \$48,200.

Boston.—Y. and D. workshops, \$61,720.90; water pipes, \$24,228; cart shed, \$5,066.45; paving and grading, \$9,134.80; dry dock gate, \$31,883.75; repairs to rope walk, \$25,000. Total, \$160,933.90.

New York.—Paint shop, \$10,000; repairs to cob dock, \$60,000; dredging, \$40,000. Total, \$110,000.

League Island.—Dredging and filling in, \$100,000; improvement of docks, \$60,000; stable, wagon, and fire engine house, \$40,000. Total, \$200,000.

Washington.—Purchase of square 853, \$12,604.70; dredging channel, \$30,000. Total, \$42,604.70.

Norfolk.—Coal house, \$5,000; boiler house, \$4,000; water works, \$8,000; two cisterns, \$9,832.60; railroad and engine house, \$10,437.76; coal, engine, and boiler house, \$3,233.28. Total, \$40,503.64.

Mare Island.—Continuation of stone dry dock, \$400,000; completing iron plating shop, \$8,000; roads and stone pavements, \$10,799; repairs of roads, stone pavements, and plank roads, \$5,000; extension of timber shed, \$10,000; repairs of seven sections floating dock, \$35,000. Total, \$468,799.

Key West.—Building two additional cisterns, \$1,036.30. Naval Asylum.—\$51,839.43.

On July 1, 1879, there were 14 officers, 30 attendants, and 165 beneficiaries on the rolls of the Asylum. During year ending June 30, 1880, 33 beneficiaries have been admitted, 14 have died, one dismissed for misconduct, one discharged at request, two dropped for being absent without leave.

The usual attentions have been bestowed on the inmates, and as a general rule their conduct has been good, and they appear to be contented and comfortable.

Recapitulation of Estimates—	
Support of Bureau (civil).....	\$13,380.00
General maintenance.....	490,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	30,000.00
Support of asylum.....	79,813.00
Repairs and preservation.....	375,000.00
Preservation of property at Sacket's Harbor.....	2,500.00
Improvements at Navy-yards.....	1,071,227.54
Civil establishment.....	43,018.25
	\$2,104,918.79

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Chief Constructor John W. Easby presents a brief but quite comprehensive report of the condition of the vessels of the Navy, and makes one or two valuable suggestions. Regarding expenditures, it appears that of \$1,500,000 appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, \$99,910 remain unexpended at the end of the year. Of the deficiency appropriation of \$1,347,453.87 for 1876-77, there remained on hand July 1, 1880, \$130,694.31. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, work was done, either in repairing or completing, on forty-four vessels—a list of which is given.

Concerning vessels at the yards and stations, he reports that at Kittery the principal work going on is the repairing of the *Lancaster*. The *Plymouth*, *Omaha*, *Kansas*, *Sabine*, and *Guard* are laid up in ordinary there. Of these the only ones probably worthy of repair are the *Plymouth*, *Omaha*, and *Guard*—the latter for a receiving or store ship.

At Boston the *Hartford* is being repaired very thoroughly, the wood used having chiefly been prepared by the Thilman process, experience thus far having shown its excellence. There is good reason to believe that much money will be saved by its general introduction in the repair and building of naval vessels. The *Niagara*, *Ohio*, *Iowa*, and *Ossipee* are laid up at this yard; and the *Pennsylvania*, *Connecticut* and *Oregon* are on the stocks. The *Ossipee* is thought to be the only one of the number worth finishing or repairing. The *Wabash* is used as a receiving ship there.

At Brooklyn the *Brooklyn* is under repair; she and the *Hartford* will be fitted with the approved ventilating apparatus, large air ports and bilge keels—the success of the *Richmond* having demonstrated the value of these improvements. The *Vermont* and *Colorado* are used as receiving ships at this place. The *Susquehanna* is in ordinary and not worth repairing; the *New York*, *Java*, and *Colossus* are on the stocks. The *New York* alone is worth finishing.

At League Island the *Essex* is nearly ready for sea. The *Junata* cannot be finished there, as there is no means of docking her to make required repairs below the water line. She will have to be taken to New York for this purpose. The *Antietam* is used as a store ship and marine barracks, and the *St. Louis* as a receiving ship. The *Miantonomoh*, *Jason*, *Dictator* and *Supply* are in ordinary. The *Miantonomoh* is ready for sea with the exception of her turrets and pilot-house. These costly structures cannot be built without a special appropriation for the purpose, and for which the Bureau is now waiting. The *Jason* is in good order, the *Supply* needs repairs, and the *Dictator*, when repaired and improved, will be one of our best fighting ships.

At Washington the *Enterprise* is under repair, and the *Relief*, *Frolic* and *Saugus* are laid up. The first two can be used as temporary receiving ships. The *Saugus* is waiting repairs. The *Passaic* is used as a receiving ship. The *Yantic* has been thoroughly repaired and improved at this yard, has been put in commission, and is expected to prove a most useful ship. She is the only vessel of her class which has been found worth repairs, and as vessels of this class have proved exceedingly useful, it is hoped that authority will be given to build several small vessels to take the place of those condemned.

At Norfolk the *Canandaigua* is about to be hauled up, re-

surveyed and repaired if found to be worth it. The work on this ship, if repaired, will necessarily be slow, as large work, such as rebuilding ships, must be so under present appropriations. It is the most convenient yard for docking and repairing vessels, especially those of the North Atlantic Station. The *Franklin* is used as a receiving ship; the *Savannah*, *Worcester* and *Shenmut* are in ordinary. None of those in ordinary are worth repairing, and might, with profit, be sold.

At Pensacola for the want of proper facilities it is impossible to do any other work than such only as may be required in keeping tags, small boats, and other property of the Bureau in good condition.

At Mare Island the "Tuscarora," "Troquois," and "Ranger" are under repair. The "Monongahela," "Nyack," "Camanche," "Narragansett," "Saco," "Benicia," and "Freda" are in ordinary. The "Independence" is used as a receiving ship. The "Mohican" is in frame and well preserved, but will nevertheless deteriorate to some extent. It will be to the interest of the Government to finish this ship, as well as the "New York" at Brooklyn and "Dictator" at League Island, without delay. In order to do this work, and at the same time repair and keep in good condition other vessels of the Navy, and replenish our stock of material, an estimate of \$2,500,000 is submitted instead of \$1,500,000 heretofore appropriated.

In China the "Ashuelot" has been thoroughly repaired under the immediate supervision of Naval Constructor Geo. W. Much, and is in good condition for many years' service. The "Monocacy" is in hand and will be repaired in the same way, thus avoiding the great expense of steaming across the Pacific to the Mare Island for repairs. The "Palos," on the Asiatic Station, has also been improved and repaired.

The following named monitors at private yards are waiting the necessary appropriations for their completion: "Terror," Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia; "Puritan," John Roach, Chester; "Amphitrite," Harlin and Hollingsworth, Wilmington; "Monadnock," Phineas Burgess, Vallejo, Cal. As these vessels, with the "Miantonomoh," when finished, will be the most formidable we have, it is hoped that during the coming session of Congress appropriations will be made for their completion.

The vessels of all kinds belonging to the Navy are as follows:

In Commission.—Steamers, 29; sailing ships, 4; monitors, 8; torpedo boats, 2; total, 43.
In Ordinary.—Steamers, 18; sailing vessels, 8; monitors, 7; total, 33.
Receiving Ships.—Steamers, 3; sailing ships, 3; monitor, 1; total, 7.
Store Ships.—Steamers, 1; sailing ships, 3; total, 4.
On the Stocks.—Steamers, 5; sailing ship, 1; monitors, 4; iron-clads, 3; total, 13.
Repairing, steamers, 9.
Naval Academy.—Sailing ships, 3; monitor, 1; total, 4.
Public Marine School.—Sailing ship, 1.
Tugs of all kinds at yards and stations, 25. Grand total, 139.

A brief inspection of the foregoing will show the necessity of an increase in the number of efficient vessels of the Navy.

The finishing of the five monitors and two cruising ships now commenced, and the improvements and repairs of the *Dictator* are of the first importance. This addition to our small Navy would be of great advantage; but, as we stand in need of armored cruising ships and of gunboats for service on the coast, the building of two armored ships of a displacement of 5,500 tons each, and of three unarmored gunboats of 700 tons displacement each, is respectfully recommended.

The estimated cost of these vessels, under the Bureau of Construction and Repair, is \$2,900,000, but an appropriation of only \$1,500,000 will be required for the first year.

Should all the work herein recommended be done, the very considerable increase to the Navy will be made of 5 double-turreted monitors, 1 monitor with a single turret, 2 unarmored and 2 armored cruisers, and 3 unarmored gunboats—making in all 13 efficient fighting vessels.

Summary of Estimates.—Preservation and repair of vessels, purchase of tools materials, etc., finishing <i>New York</i> and <i>Mohican</i> and repairing <i>Dictator</i>	\$2,500,000
Building 3 gunboats and commencing work on two armored cruising ships.....	1,500,000
Finishing <i>Terror</i> , <i>Puritan</i> , <i>Amphitrite</i> , and <i>Monadnock</i>	2,847,833
For building and fitting turrets and pilot house for <i>Miantonomoh</i>	275,000
	\$7,122,836

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Engineer-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock says: Of the \$800,000 appropriated for the Bureau of Steam Engineering for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, a small balance remains on hand to meet outstanding obligations, \$5,981.62.

Of the deficiency appropriated, \$35,731.68 remains on hand to pay on work not yet completed.

The exhibit of work on vessels shows: Adams—General overhauling and repair of engines, etc., at Mare Island.

Alliance—Same, at Norfolk.

Ashuelot—Same, at Shanghai.

Brooklyn—Extensive repairs to machinery, including new crank shafts, new boilers, of Bureau's design, new stern-bearing, and new 4-blade propeller—all done at New York Yard.

Canandaigua, Norfolk—Machinery and boilers removed and stored in yard.

Despatch—New boilers constructed and put in at Washington; machinery thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and a new 4-bladed screw of Bureau's design fitted.

Enterprise, Washington—New boilers of Bureau's design, machinery thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

Essex, League Island—General overhauling and repairs, nearly completed; new boilers of Bureau's design put in hand.

Fortune—New boilers being constructed at Washington, of Bureau's design.

Galena—New engines, boilers, etc., of the compound type, completed and erected on board and satisfactorily tested at Norfolk yard.

Hartford—Adapting and erecting a pair of 60x36 engines, and new boilers well under way; new propeller of Bureau's design and screw propeller to be fitted.

Troquois—Extensive repairs to machinery commenced at Mare Island; new boilers of Bureau's design under way.

Lackawanna—General repairs completed at Mare Island.

Lancaster—At Portsmouth, work well advanced in taking out old engines and boilers, and erecting on board new 60x36 inch engines with new boilers.

Mohican—Mare Island, parts of new engines completed at Washington and shipped; new boilers of Bureau's design nearly completed at Mare Island, and will be ready by time ship is ready to receive them.

Yana—Thoroughly overhauled and repaired at New York.

Pensacola—Machinery thoroughly overhauled and repaired at Mare Island; vessel furnished with a new screw of Bureau's design and new crank shaft.

Pilgrim—Machinery overhauled and repaired at League Island.

Pinta—Same, at Norfolk; new boilers are to be constructed for her at Washington.

Plymouth—General overhauling and repairs at Boston, completed.

Ponchartraine—Same, at Norfolk.

Ranger—Same, including new boilers of Bureau's design, nearly completed at Mare Island.

Saxordrop—New boilers of Bureau's design are being completed at Norfolk.

Tallapoosa—New boilers of Bureau's design nearly completed at Washington, with general repairs of machinery.

Triana—General repairs at New York yard.

Vandalia—General overhauling and repairs made at New York.

Yantic—Placing in new boilers with alterations to machinery completed at Washington, new screw propeller of Bureau's design applied.

At the Navy-yards some heavier tools are required to work the very large boiler plates which are used for the new boilers, and to procure them the sum of \$150,000 should be appropriated.

From an inventory made of all stores on hand, it is shown that stores, material, machinery, etc., which cost \$926,863.25, war prices, are of no present or prospective use. A recommendation is made that Congress authorize their sale, and the use of the proceeds in the purchase of new material.

Exclusive of what will probably be done under appropriation of 1880-81, work will be required on the following vessels, new appropriation:

Alert—Should have engines, etc., overhauled and new boilers. The latter have been put in hand at Mare Island.

Benicia—Mare Island, repairs to engines completed; new boilers to be placed on board.

Canandaigua—Engines overhauled and re-erected; boilers constructed and placed on board.

Colorado—Requires new boilers and crank shaft (on hand) to be put in and machinery overhauled.

Dictator—Engines to be put in condition and new boilers constructed and placed.

Essex—New boilers to be built and put on board at New York.

Franklin—New boilers (on hand) to be put in and machinery overhauled.

Harford—Complete engines, place new boilers on board, and fit new propeller.

Ironclad—Complete extensive repairs to machinery, complete and put in new boilers, fit new propeller.

Juniata—Thorough repairs to her machinery; new boilers ready to be put in; new 4 bladed screw of Bureau's design, and new crank shaft.

Lancaster—To complete work in putting in new machinery, boiler, etc.

Mohican—Continue work on new compound engines, etc.

Monongahela—New boilers, with thorough overhauling of machinery.

Michigan—Should have new boilers.

New York—Complete machinery and make new boilers and place them.

Omaha—General overhauling and repair of machinery, and place new boilers, now on hand, on board.

Tallapoosa—New boilers to be put on board and machinery overhauled.

Ticonderoga—Should have new boilers and general overhauling of machinery.

Tuscarora—General overhauling and repair of engines; new boilers to be put in, for which material is being delivered.

Wyoming—General overhauling and repairs of machinery, etc.; new boilers to be made and put on board.

Double-Turreted Monitors—The recommendation made in last report is renewed, as follows: "It will require from eighteen months to two years to build and erect on board, complete and ready for steaming, the motive power of these vessels, while but a few months will be called for, in case of emergency, to put on board the turrets now on hand and to supply the armature. If the machinery was completed the vessels could be steamed to the Navy-yard nearest the point of their construction and put under our care and control, ready in the Engineering Department for immediate service."

The following appropriations are recommended:

Puritan, steam machinery..... \$420,000

Amphitrite, " "..... 230,000

Terror, " "..... 230,000

Monadnock, " "..... 285,000

\$1,165,000

If the recommendation of the Bureau of Construction to build additional ships is carried out, there should be appropriated for engines, boilers, etc., \$1,900,000, estimated cost.

If decided to appropriate a portion only, \$1,000,000 should be appropriated for the first year.

The experimental Board at New York, under Chief Engineer Isherwood, has continued its researches, and their reports from time to time are evidence of the value of their taking.

A large number of vacancies still exist in the grade of assistant engineer—no less than 63—but the graduates from the academy will soon, it is expected, bring the number to the standard required by law. Reports from vessels in which the cadet engineers are serving showed them to be capable, intelligent, and zealous in a marked degree. They perform fire-room and other duties in a highly satisfactory manner. Their duties are precisely such as are necessary in order to gain that practical knowledge of their profession required for the finished engineer officers.

Mechanists having been abolished it remains to supply their places with finishers, boiler makers, and blacksmiths, when the necessity for our vessels to go to a Navy-yard for slight repairs will cease to exist.

The Chief refers to the favorable reports of the standing of Cadet Engineers Gatewood and Bowles, American students at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England. Their records thus far have been alike honorable to the young gentlemen, satisfactory to the Department, and complimentary to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

In the Royal Academy the sciences of steam engineering and naval architecture are regarded as one, i. e., the same course of studies are pursued in the two branches of engineering, as it should be, having reference to the design and construction of iron and steel ships.

The system of putting apprentice boys in the engineer department of vessels gives satisfaction. Judiciary legislation, looking to a permanent organization of the system, would speedily fill our fire-rooms with a class of Americans creditable to themselves and the Navy.

The recommendation is renewed for pensions to disabled mechanics. The estimates for the next fiscal year amount to \$4,000,000, viz.:

Regular appropriations..... \$1,685,000

Tools, etc..... 150,000

Machinery, double-turreted monitors..... 1,165,000

For building two armored ships and three unarmored gun boats..... 1,000,000

\$4,000,000

THE STATE TROOPS.

ELEVENTH NEW YORK.—The grand fair for the benefit of the relief fund of this regiment was opened at the Centre Market armory on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, by Mayor Cooper. In his opening speech the Mayor said: "The 11th regiment has been since its formal organization over a score of years ago an honorable representative, as well in the field as at home. On each call to active service you earned for yourselves full praise among those who did their whole duty, and you gave new proof that the surest and most trustworthy protection of a country lies not in the maintenance of an exhaustive standing army, but in the devotion of its citizens and in their ability to bear arms." The Mayor was followed by Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, of the Governor's staff, who, in a brief address, said "that he always felt as if he were among his own when in company with the men of the 11th regiment, and that he would not detain the audience, as many were present with open pockets rather than open ears."

The object of the fair is to increase the permanent fund for the relief of sick or disabled members of the regiment, and assist their families in case of their death. There is already a fund of \$2,500 invested at 6 per cent., and it is confidently hoped that the returns from this fair will place the Relief Association on a secure foundation. On the opening night and every evening since, the building was well filled, the several tables being duly patronized. The armory was gayly decorated, and was filled with elegant furniture, pictures, statuary, porcelain, glassware, silverware, ladies' wearing apparel, jewelry, and thousands of articles useful and ornamental. The armory may be reached by any of the lines of street cars. It is located on the corner of Grand and Centre streets. Special days have been devoted to the Veterans, Turner and Rifle Clubs, Masonic Lodges, National Guard and Army and Navy. The Governor's Island Band gave a grand concert on Thursday evening, Dec. 2d.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—The old adage "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is completely disproved in the case of the "Old 13th," for since the advent of Col. Austen it has been work, work, yet the regiment has steadily increased in numbers, drill, and discipline. Even now with the hard work for the Canadian trip and Rockaway camp still fresh in their minds the officers and men are actively engaged in preparations for a trip to Virginia as guard of honor to Governor Cornell at the centennial of the surrender of Yorktown. The 13th thrives on hard work, and its example might be followed with profit by other organizations, not, however, in the matter of its special trips, but in its armory and camp duty. On Wednesday evening, November 23, the regiment again showed itself equal to any emergency, and proved that its drill and discipline was second to none in the division. On that occasion work and play were most happily combined, for the ceremonies opened with a concert, which was followed by a review and presentation, the evening being closed with a reception and hop.

At 7 o'clock a guard was formally mounted. Captains Watson and And officers of the day, Lieuts. Toines and Skinner officers of the guard. The ceremony was handsomely conducted throughout by Adjutant Davis, not a single item of the details being slurred or omitted. The concert by the regimental band under Dodworth followed, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the visitors. At 15 minutes past 8 o'clock the drums sounded assembly, and the companies marched from their rooms in the upper story to the market racks in the main hall and companies were promptly formed. Ten minutes later "first sergeant's call" was beaten, the Adjutant received the reports, and an equalization of ten companies, twenty files, was perfected. The companies when equalized marched to their special positions on the floor, and when "Adjutant's call" was sounded they moved into line without hitch or delay. The "carry" and "present" were excellent, and at 8.50 Col. Austen received the battalion from Adjutant Davis. In the meantime Gen. Christensen, who was to be the reviewing officer, accompanied by his staff, entered the room and assumed position at the designated point. The battalion line had extended over the four sides of the room, and in order to permit the Veteran Corps and band to participate in the inspection of the line, Col. Austen had devised an improvement on the "limited space" formation. The orders to the command were "band and veterans, stand fast," "first company, right forward, fours right; other companies fours right; march." Advancing company distance, changing direction to the left, to the front and to the left, the head of the column reached the head of the building in column of fours, the companies of the right wing executed on right into line, midway of the room, the fifth company being broken to the left, the companies of the left wing executing a similar movement in their rear, thus forming a double line of wings. The manoeuvre was handsomely executed, and clearly showed that extra pains and attention had been devoted to the movement, and yet, though conforming strictly to the tactics in one sense, it was directly in opposition to them in another. Much has been said on the rights and wrongs of this subject, the main points in its favor being that tactics do not provide for in-door reviews or reviews in limited space; the conducting of the ceremony under such adverse circumstances should be considered rather in favor than against a regiment, and that if the National Guard strictly conform to the tactics the ceremony of review must be omitted during the drill season of the State troops, armories not permitting the wheel into column and the passage strictly according to tactics. We do not, however, propose to re-open the discussion at this time, but trust that in the "revision" Gen. Upton will provide for reviews in limited space. The ranks were promptly opened, and the "present" handsomely delivered; while, during the inspection of the wings, the general appearance and steadiness of the command would be hard to excel. It was a strain, but not a man faltered. The passage was in conformity to the Austen-Morris system, but was marred for want of room. Several of the companies passed in fair shape, while others had not time to steady down, between the wheel into column and the reviewing point. The salutes were in the main fair. After passing the reviewing point, the wings again formed column of fours, and the lines were reformed by "on left into line." Ranks were opened and the final "present" well rendered. At the close of the review, Col. W. Powell, commandant of the veteran corps, presented to the regiment, on behalf of the veterans, a handsome silver trophy, a cup weighing over eighty ounces and worth \$600. It is surmounted by a figure in oxidized silver by an officer of the veteran association. Col. Austen, after a brief rejoinder, introduced Chaplain Beecher, who made a stirring address. A reception and hop followed, and lasted until the early hours of the morning.

THE FIELD DAY FIRST AND ELEVENTH BRIGADES.—Brig. Gen. Wm. G. Ward, commanding 1st N. Y. Brigade, finds fault with our late reference to the proposed "sham battle" between the 1st and 11th Brigades, and sends the following correction which we cheerfully publish:

"In your number of November 20 you state that the 1st New York Brigade 'backed out' from the proposed sham fight between themselves and the 11th. You have been mis-

informed. The affair was under full headway and both brigade commanders busily engaged in studying out the details when the parade of the 1st and 2d Divisions was announced. This rendered our field day impracticable, and the two brigade commanders were reluctantly compelled to abandon the scheme in which they were both in full accord and to which both had looked forward with great pleasure.

"Yours truly," W. G. Ward, Brig.-Gen.
The "fight" is therefore still on, and we hope to see it consummated during the spring of 1881. Gen. Ward now has the best of the arrangement, for, having five regiments to the three of Gen. Molieux, he can pit the 9th, 13th and 23d of New York against the 23d, 32d and 47th of Brooklyn. The engagement would be a most interesting one, for it would not only test the capacity of the brigade commanders, but those of regimental and company officers, while brigade and regimental staffs would receive a slight taste of what their duties would be in a field of battle. We trust that the plan will be carried out. When first proposed it was taken up with vim by the regiments of both brigades, the consequence being a hard winter's work in the drill room; but if some distinctive assurance is not given the regiments at this time, we are inclined to think that the interest in the field day, which is now very weak, will completely die out.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION, U. S.—The executive committee of the National Guard Association of the United States have directed that the next and third convention of the association shall be held at Philadelphia on January 20, 1881. Major Morris B. Farr, the corresponding secretary, has issued notices calling the convention for that time, and also giving notice of a proposed amendment to the constitution, authorizing ex-officers of the National Guard to be members, a change which is generally desired. Each State is entitled to send five delegates to this convention, such delegates being selected from the commissioned officers of its National Guard in such manner as may be prescribed by its adjutant general. Notice of all special subjects to be brought before the convention is required to be given, so that all delegates can be informed of them two weeks before the meeting, and be prepared to act upon them intelligently. No other subjects are allowed to be brought up for discussion at the convention except by unanimous consent. The present officers of the association are: President, Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, New York; First Vice President, Adj. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, La.; Second Vice President, Gen. James W. Denver, Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, Major Morris B. Farr, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Adj. Gen. Wm. L. Alexander, Iowa; Treasurer, Adj. Gen. A. Hun Berry, Mass.; Executive Committee: From New England States, Judge Advocate Gen. Wilmon W. Blackman, Mass.; from Middle States, Gen. Frank Reeder, Pa.; from Southern States, Adj. Gen. Johnston Jones, N. C.; from Western States, Insp. Gen. S. W. Heath, Michigan; from Pacific States, Col. W. R. Smedberg, Cal.

CONNECTICUT.—Inspections and musters in the 1st and 2d regiments, by Lieut.-Colonel Morgan, brigade adjutant and acting inspecting and mustering officer, have been concluded. The ceremony was performed by companies. The return of muster is as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT—COL. L. A. BARBOUR.				
	Present.	Absent.	Mbrship.	P. G.
Company A, Hartford.....	53	13	66	80
Company B, Hartford.....	47	12	59	79
Company C, Rockville.....	45	11	56	80
Company D, New Britain.....	61	8	69	86
Company E, New Britain.....	33	3	36	66
Company F, Hartford.....	49	17	66	74
Company G, Manchester.....	39	23	61	63
Company H, Hartford.....	59	4	63	93
Company I.....	25	21	56	62
Company K.....	74	4	78	94
Field and Staff.....	15	1	16	94
Band.....	17	2	19	89
Total.....	557	118	675	82.50

SECOND REGIMENT—COL. C. P. GRAHAM.				
	Present.	Absent.	Mbrship.	P. G.
Company A, Waterbury.....	58	5	63	92
Company B, New Haven.....	48	13	61	78
Company C, New Haven.....	35	29	64	54
Company D, New Haven.....	43	13	56	76
Company E, New Haven.....	47	14	61	77
Company F, New Haven.....	45	11	56	80
Company G, Waterbury.....	45	19	64	70
Company H, Middletown.....	49	11	60	81
Company I, Meriden.....	62	4	66	94
Company K, Wallingford.....	44	6	50	88
Field and Staff.....	13	1	14	93
Total.....	490	194	614	79.50

Major Clapp, brigade inspector, is inspecting the 3d and 4th regiments, and Lieut.-Col. Fox, A. A. G., the 5th Battalion and artillery platoon.

Artillery practice by the 1st platoon of artillery of Guilford was held, Nov. 15, under the supervision of Major Stetson, brigade inspector of target practice. The target was twelve feet square, with a bull's-eye three feet in diameter, and was placed at a distance of one mile from the firing point. The guns used were breech-loaders, of 3.2-calibre; charge, one pound of powder and solid shot weighing from thirteen to nineteen pounds. Of the forty-three shots fired thirteen were sighting shots. Of the thirty shots fired after obtaining the elevations, thirteen were line shots, one a bull's-eye, and two of the target to the left. Of the twenty shots, each one would have hit an object twenty feet long by fifteen high; one shot went "end over end." The result of each shot was signalled by a squad of the boys of Russell's Military School, New Haven, where a signal school has recently been instituted.

KENTUCKY.—Adjutant-General J. P. Nuckols reports the effective strength of State guard as 13 companies infantry, 2 troops cavalry, and 1 light battery, 49 officers, 721 enlisted men; total, 770. They are armed, the infantry exclusively, with breech-loading muskets, cal. 50, model 1873; the cavalry with Spencer carbines, and the battery with four 3-inch steel rifle guns. The infantry has been furnished with blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, and partially with overcoats, camp, and garrison equipage. The General says in his report: "The entire force could be placed in active service in the field, without delay or additional cost of any consequence." He then presents an exhaustive report of the annual encampment of 1880, and says: "The necessity for assembling the force for instruction had long been realized, and the expressed desire of the several commands to be thus assembled was universal. The ease and accuracy with which they were concentrated at the point selected (the camp), was a source of gratification, and shows how promptly the State guard may be thrown into any portion of the State for active service, if it should be needed." It is a singular fact that up to the present administration Kentucky was without a State flag. A board of officers was appointed, and now the regiments and battalions of the State have, in addition to the national color, a flag with a blue field, in which the arms of the State are embroidered in the centre, surmounted by an eagle. In the appendix of the report of the Adjutant-General is a detailed report of the judges of the comparative drill, July 25 and 26, in which Companies A, Capt. Geo. E. Speed, and F. Capt. J. M. Wright, 1st Battalion, are announced as the best drilled infantry companies, and Co. D, Capt. Eugene Brown, 1st Battalion, the second best drill company in the State forces. Honorable mention is made of Co. B, Capt. J. E. Morton, 3d Battalion; Co. C, Lieut. D. C.

Weller, 1st Batt.; Companies A, Lieut. A. M. Rutledge, and B. Capt. B. Viley, 2d Batt. Then follows the report of Colonel R. H. Wildberger, Acting Inspector-General, on the camps of the State guard. This report is most exhaustive, the details of inspection, in which the troops were examined as to personal appearance and military bearing, kinds and condition of uniforms, knowledge of duties and ceremonies in both officers and men, are most complete and make a valuable addition to the military records of the State.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 8th New York held a most enjoyable reunion at their armory on Wednesday, Nov. 24. The attendance was large, and the several committees most attentive to their guests. The regiments of the 1st Division were well represented.

—BATTERY K, 1st N. Y. Division, will hold its annual ball at Teutonia Hall, Sixteenth street and Third avenue, on Thursday, Jan. 13.

—SERGT. MAJOR W. J. MAIDHOFF and Corporal W. M. Prothro have been elected 1st and 2d lieutenants of Co. B, 22d New York.

—BATTERY H, Syracuse, N. Y., Capt. Paul Birchmeyer, has been disbanded, per S. O. 233, A. G. O.

—TROY, N. Y., is to have another separate company of infantry. The new company will be composed of young men of the very best of the Trojan F. F.'s. The Tibbitt's and Citizens' Corps will have to look to their laurels.

—GENERAL FREDERICK TOWNSEND, having performed his labors as an elector of the State of New York, has been re-appointed Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.

—DECEMBER 28th is the evening set apart for the drill for the benefit of Sergeant Biener, Battery A, N. Y., Rochester, who, it will be remembered, was injured during the late artillery encampment at Fort Hamilton. An exhibition drill by a gun squad, promenade concert and hop, will compose the festivities of the evening.

—The officers of the 69th New York are directed to report to the armory in citizens' dress on the first Wednesday in each month. The non-commissioned officers are ordered at the armory for inspection on Monday, Dec. 6.

—At the inspection of the Oakland Guard, California, N. G., on Nov. 18, a squad was selected to be drilled, first by a corporal, then by a sergeant, then by the captain. After a very gratifying exhibition of the proficiency of the squad in company movements and bayonet exercise, the command was formed as a battalion for a dress parade tendered to Major Klose, the inspecting officer. The attendance was 66 out of a membership of 71, making 92.81 per cent.

—The 17th N. Y. Battalion, Newburgh, formally opened their new armory on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1880, with a promenade concert. The attendance was large and music excellent.

—In accordance with General Orders issued under date of Nov. 22, the customary routine of military duty in the several cos. 1st Pennsylvania will be dispensed with during the month of December, in order that the officers and men of the command may give their entire time and attention to the regimental fair, which, from appearances, will be a complete success. Very many handsome donations have been made, and there is now more demand for space than for articles to occupy it. The opening ceremonies will take place on the afternoon of Monday, Dec. 6th. A number of distinguished guests, it is expected, will be present. During the fair several companies of the regiment will perform guard duty in full dress uniform. Guard was mounted for the first on Tuesday, Nov. 30th, by Company A.

—A GRAND fair is now being held at the Madison avenue Congregational Church, the pastor of which (Rev. W. R. Davis) is chaplain of the 8th New York. The 7th, 8th and 22d regiments have tables at this fair, at which are a diamond badge to be voted for at each table. 22d regiment, among captains; 8th regt., all officers; 7th regt., all officers and veterans. The voting thus far has been most active. Chaplain Davis has made himself very popular among the National Guardsmen, and they are now showing their appreciation of his worth. Mrs. Col. John T. Camp presides at the 22d regiment table.

TARGET PRACTICE.

CHEEDMOOR.—Secretary Donaldson was so well pleased with the success of the "Charlotte" match that he has arranged for a second competition on Saturday, Dec. 18. The new contest will be designated the "Christmas Tree Match"; it will be open to everybody, 200 yards, military rifles (State model), Remington, five rounds per man, with unlimited entries. Entrance fee 50 cents if made before the day of the match at the office of the Association, \$1 if on the ground, with 50 cents re-entry. Prizes to amount to \$300, \$100 of

which shall be in gold coin, the balance in holiday presents, useful and ornamental. There will be one hundred prizes and one hundred and fifty winners. These prizes will be done up in packages and hung on a mammoth Christmas tree, each being numbered. Corresponding numbers will be placed in a hat or box, and the winners allowed to draw the prizes. The highest score will draw 10 numbers, the balance to be graded down, the extra fifty men having a special drawing for their share of the tickets. There will be a special prize for the one hundredth man, the conditions being that his package shall be opened only in the presence of the other winners. Ammunition and rifles will be furnished free of expense, and the transportation to and from Creedmoor placed at the nominal sum of 30 cents. In addition, a special match will be arranged for boys of 15 years or under, the relations or proteges of the marksmen, 50 yards, Ballard rifle, 22 calibre, 5 rounds, for six prizes, no entrance fee. Tents will be erected at the firing points, and fires will be in abundance.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The annual target practice of the Massachusetts Militia Rifle Association was held at Walnut Hill, Monday, Nov. 22, with a good attendance, but the very worst of weather conditions. A gale prevailed throughout the day, from IX to X, and most unreliable, and though the sky was bright and clear, the atmosphere was very cold, and the marksmen suffered therefrom. The first match of the day was the team contest for the handsome trophy presented by the Providence Tool Company, value \$300. Open to teams of five from companies of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, 200 yards, with the State arm. The trophy was won in 1875 by Co. C, 1st regt. (now Co. 5th regt.) Inf.; in 1876 by Co. A, 1st Corps of Cadets; in 1877 by Co. A, 5th regt. Inf.; in 1878 by Co. D, 1st Corps of Cadets; in 1879 by Co. A, 6th regt. Inf. In this contest seven teams were entered. The Roxbury City Guard, Co. D, 1st regt. Infantry, winning the trophy on a lead of 5 points; Co. A, 6th regiment, Wakefield, second with 177, as follows:

CO. D, 1ST REGIMENT (ROXBURY).	
Private Putnam.....	3 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 3—38
Private Bennett.....	3 4 4 4 3 3 4 3—37
Private Wemyss.....	0 4 4 4 4 2 4 3—32
Private Hinman.....	3 4 5 4 4 3 4 4—40
Corporal Gardner.....	3 4 4 4 4 4 0 4—35

CO. A, 6TH REGIMENT (WAKEFIELD).	
Sergeant Howard.....	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—41
Corporal Ogilvie.....	4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4—37
Private Daniel.....	3 5 3 2 4 4 3 3—35
Private Graham.....	5 0 2 3 4 3 3 2—29
Private Walker.....	4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4—35

Co. D, 1st Corps Cadets, Boston, 153; Co. C, 5th regt., Newton, 147; Co. L, 6th regt., Boston (colored), 89; Co. I, 8th regt., Lynn, 77; Co. D, 5th regt., Boston, 63. Sergeant Howard, Co. A, 6th regt., made the largest individual score, and Private Hinman, Roxbury City Guards, the next best. The officers match, at 200 yards, was handsomely contested. Majors Hodges and Hobbs and Lieuts. Willett and Rockwell making a sharp fight for first place. At the close Hodges and Rockwell were tied on 22 out of the possible 25, the latter being declared the winner under the rules. The following were the best scores in the match:

Lieut. Rockwell, D, 1st regt.....	4 4 5 4 5—22
Major Hodges, 1st regt.....	4 5 5 4 4—22
Major Hobbs, 2d Cadets.....	5 4 4 4 4—21
Lieut. Killett, D, 1st regt.....	4 4 4 4 4—20
Col. Wales, 1st regt.....	5 3 5 3—19
Dr. Clark, 2d Cadets.....	2 5 4 0—15
Capt. Chace, I, 8th regt.....	3 4 2 3—14
Capt. Kenrick, C, 5th regt.....	3 3 0 4—10

The enlisted men's match, under the same conditions, was also closely contested, the scores being excellent under the conditions of wind and weather. Corp. Gardner won the gold medal on 22 out of the 25, and though his total was tied by three other men, his was the best score under the rules. The best scores of the match were:

Corp. Gardner, D, 1st regt.....	4 4 4 5 5—22
Sergt. Howard, A, 6th regt.....	4 4 5 4 5—22
Priv. Hinman, D, 1st regt.....	4 4 5 4 4—22
Priv. Daniel, A, 6th regt.....	4 4 4 4 5—21
Priv. Cushman, C, 5th regt.....	4 4 5 4 4—21
Sergt. Parker, D, 1st Cadets.....	4 4 5 4 4—21
Corp. Dole, D, 1st Cadets.....	5 5 3 4 4—21
Sergt. Cheeney, A, 6th regt.....	4 4 4 4 4—20
Sergt. Preston, C, 5th regt.....	3 4 4 5 4—20
Sergt. Lithgow, D, 1st regt.....	3 4 4 4 5—20
Corp. Ogilvie, A, 6th regt.....	5 4 3 4 4—20
Priv. Gardner, A, 2d Cadets.....	5 4 4 3 4—20

The skirmishers' match, left over from the fall meeting, of the Roxbury City Guards was shot, and capital results obtained. Corp. Brownell, of Co. D, Roxbury City Guards, 1st regt., took first position for the elegant medal offered with a score of 31 out of 35, beating all comers with 4 points to spare. Sergt. Merrill, of Co. A, 2d Corps Cadets, was second. The following are the best scores:

Corp. Brownell, D, 1st regt.....	4 4 5 4 4 5—31
Sergt. Merrill, A, 2d Cadets.....	4 5 4 5 4 2—27
Priv. Wemyss, D, 1st regt.....	5 3 3 4 2 5—26
Priv. Walker, A, 6th regt.....	2 5 3 4 5 3—25
Lieut. Killett, D, 1st regt.....	4 5 4 3 3 4—25
Priv. Bennett, D, 1st regt.....	3 2 5 4 4 2—25
Priv. Hinman, D, 1st regt.....	2 0 3 5 4 4—23
Lieut. Rockwell, D, 1st regt.....	2 2 4 5 3 3—23

CONNECTICUT.—The consolidated return of target practice in the 1st regiment, C. N. G., Col. L. A. Barbour, made to brigade headquarters, show the result of classification for the season of 1880:

Marksmen.—Co. A, 23; B, 27; C, 10; D, 5; E, 53; F, 50; G, 23; H, 42; I, 6; K, 57; field and staff, 11. Total, 316. Per cent. of membership qualifying as marksmen, 43.
1st Class Shots.—Co. A, 11; B, 5; C, 9; D, 33; E, 5; F, 6; G, 4; H, 9; I, 5; K, 4; field and staff, 1. Total, 91.
2d Class Shots.—Co. A, 9; B, 10; C, 6; D, 12; E, 2; F, 4; G, 3; H, 3; I, 6; K, 6; field and staff, 1. Total, 63.
3d Class Shots.—Co. A, 8; B, 17; C, 10; D, 9; E, 1; F, 2; G, 13; H, 6; I, 21; K, 7; field and staff, 4. Total, 84.
4th Class Shots.—Co. A, 6; B, 0; C, 1; D, 0; E, 1; F, 4; G, 6; H, 1; I, 15; K, 1; field and staff, 0. Total, 35.
5th Class (absentees).—Co. A, 9; B, 1; C, 21; D, 20; E, 2; F, 0; G, 12; H, 1; I, 3; K, 3; field and staff, 3. Total, 75.
Figure of Merit.—Co. H, 51.83; B, 60.66; C, 33.77; D, 40.29; E, 55.55; F, 53.94; G, 47.87; H, 59.31; I, 23.12; K, 50.34; field and staff, 73.75; figure of merit for regiment, 61.85. Gain over 1879: In marksmen, 18; in figure of merit, 10.81. Classification of marksmen: Three bar men, 57; two bar men, 141; three bar men, 57. Total, 316.

—Co. F, 22d New York, held its annual target match at the Brinton Range, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thanksgiving day. The Comacho badge and the officers' trophy were won by F. S. Fullgraf. The badge was shot for at 200 yards, and the cup at 400 and 500 yards. The officers' cup has been contested for annually since the year 1872, with the exception of the years 1874 and 1875. The conditions provided that the trophy should be won "twice successively," or "three times alternately." Private Fullgraf complied with the former condition, and is now, therefore, absolute possessor of the trophy. The previous winners were as follows: Private Brill, 1872; Lieut. Backer, 1873; Sergt. Groat, 1876; Private Ballin, 1877; Private Birmingham, 1878. The trophy is made of sterling silver, lined with gold. It is in the form of a goblet, and stands about 1½ feet high. A representation of the regimental pin and of a soldier, in kneeling posture, in the act of aiming at a target, are engraved on the front of the cup. Chas. F. Lutz won a mid-range rifle, presented for competition by Capt. Benjamin S. Gregory, commandant of the company.

—The monthly competition for the Briggs' medal was held at the 13th regt. armory on November 27, the prize being won by Private Thomas G. Austin on a score of 43 out of the possible 50. The scores were: J. H. Crowley, 41; Corp. Baxter, 41; Capt. J. L. Thompson, 41; Sergt. Geo. Hogg, 40; Geo. Lane, 38; D. J. Dailey, 24; Sergt. M. E. Kernan, 12.

—Co. A, 21st New York (Poughkeepsie), held its annual target practice November 25, 200 yards; military rifles; ten rounds per man. The prizes consisted of three handsome gold badges and a twenty pound turkey, for the company, and a handsome napkin ring for the guests. The first prize was won by Sergt. Polhemus—score 20; the second by Capt. Myer, 20, and the third by Lieut. Stockholm, 19; Sergeant Eastmead carried off the turkey on 18. The guests' prize was won by Col. H. F. Clark—score 20.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A SIXTEENTH edition of Lieut.-Col. Bannatyne's "Guide to Professional Examinations of the Army," (British,) has just been published in Glasgow.

LIEUT.-COL. H. M. BENOUGH, 77th regiment, British army, has published a shilling "Military Catechism for Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers," which has been approved by His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The subjects treated are discipline and duties, schools, furloughs, barracks, enlistment and discharges, rifle practice, sentries, saluting, route-marching, advanced guards, field exercise, artillery, outposts, shelter trenches, and cooking on service.

A MADRID despatch says the leakage in the Czar's yacht *Livadia* is confined to two water-tight compartments and does not affect the safety of the vessel. She remains at Ferrol for the winter, the dock at Sebastopol not being ready. The Russian press expresses doubts as to the genuine character of the success of the Czar's yacht. The St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* asserts, on the authority of private information, that the vessel was only able to maintain a speed of eight knots an hour during its journey from Glasgow to Ferrol, and that the injuries that it received en route arose not from the bumping or wreckage against the sides, as officers stated, but from the strain of the engines upon the hull, causing it to tear open in several places.

THE London *Telegraph* says: The eccentric and enormous pleasure yacht of the Czar, the *Livadia*, has proved her steadiness in an ordinary Atlantic swell. The trial trip had already disclosed the astonishing fact that the *Livadia* could be forced through the water at upward of 17 miles an hour, a prodigious speed when the shape of the unwieldy vessel is considered. An enormous iron "turtle," 230 feet long by 150 broad, supports the saloons and cabins, the staircases, conservatories, and colonnades, which go to make up the separate parts of this gigantic floating palace. Stability of a high order may certainly be predicted of the ungainly looking monster, as in her passage from the South of Ireland to the coast of France she was found to roll only the fraction of a degree crosswise, while her longitudinal oscillation, or "pitch," is about one degree, the consequence being that those on board experienced a delightful absence of the rocking motion which renders a sea voyage under ordinary circumstances—except in the calmest weather—so peculiarly disagreeable to the majority of landmen. Stable she ought to be with

such abnormal breadth amidships; but we fancy that neither seamen nor ship builders were quite prepared to find such a remarkable creation developing a speed of 16 knots per hour. We have had attempts made before now to vary the usual monotony of shape in the build of ocean going steamers, as witness Admiral Popoff's hideous circular iron-clads; but that a vessel only a little longer than it is broad could be driven even by the *Livadia's* powerful engines, of nearly 13,000 horse-power, as fast as a swift passenger steamer of the ordinary type, is an unlooked for event which may possibly lead to considerable changes in the art of ship-building.

THE value of the inner bottom as a source of safety in case of grounding has been clearly demonstrated by the examination of the bottom of the *Iron Duke*, recently docked at Japan after being ashore on a sunken rock. This ironclad, weighing about 8,000 tons, was run ashore on a reef and got off with great difficulty after being lightened. When docked it was found that her outer bottom was torn and buckled to such an extent that a diver could crawl in and out of some of the holes in it. But thanks to the inner bottom she not only kept afloat but no water got into the vessel. The double bottom compartment was necessarily filled, but the stores and machinery of the *Iron Duke* were quite dry.

GREAT efforts are being made to lighten the kit of the French soldier, and to distribute the weight to greater advantage. A committee, which has been at work for seven years, has now adopted what is called "the system Seches." By this, the cartridges, instead of being placed inside the knapsack, will be placed outside, on the omoplates, and in this way both the chest and the hips will be relieved. The soldier will also be able to get at his reserve ammunition more readily. This simple change is said to re-establish the equilibrium to a wonderful extent, and the pressure on the chest is reduced to about 20 lb., whereas, under the present system, it is about 35 lb. Great alterations are also proposed with regard to the bag and the cooking tins. A French company, 200 strong, carry, in order to make the national dish, *pot-au-feu*, in which the beef is sacrificed to the soup, 500 pots, weighing about 1,000 lb. Under the system Seches, the material will be reduced to half the above number of culinary articles, and to half the above weight. The sack, too, in which the provisions are carried is to be water-proof and better

suspended than at present, and a new method has been proposed to ease the soldier while marching with sloped arms, by means of a little hook on the right shoulder, which will enable him to attach his rifle and keep it from slipping. Twenty-five men have been fully equipped on the new plan, portions of which have already been favorably reported upon, and have given great satisfaction to the troops.

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WEBB-SEWELL.—November 27, by the Rev. C. R. Baker, Lieut. WM. H. WEBB, U. S. N., to MINNIE, daughter of Chief Engineer Geo. Sewell, U. S. N. No cards.

DIED.

DOUGHERTY.—Nov. 24, ANNA MARY, wife of M. J. Dougherty, Pittsburgh, Pa., in her 31th year.
MORRIS.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. John M. Carnochan, No. 14 East 16th Street, New York, on Friday noon, Nov. 19, 1880, MARY ALEXANDER, widow of the late Bvt. Major General Wm. W. Morris, Colonel 3d Artillery, U. S. Army. Interment at Morrisania.

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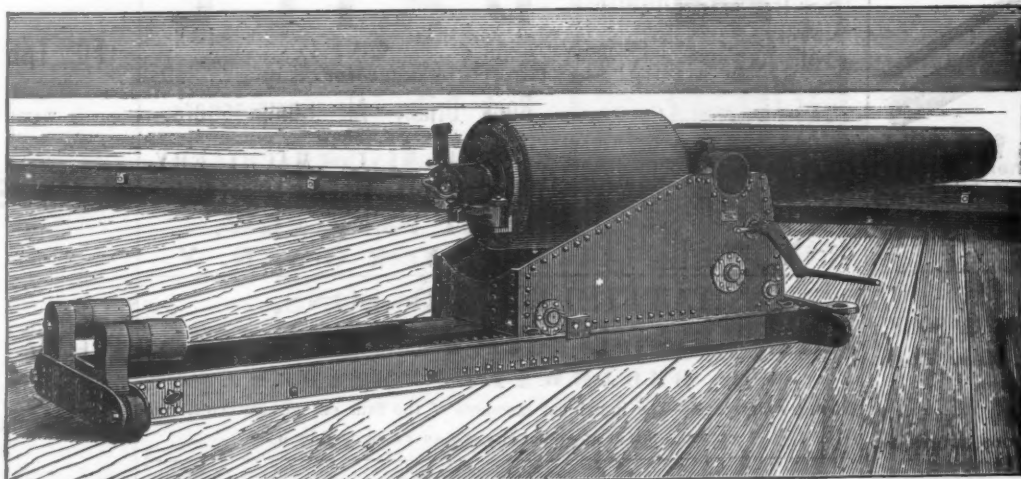
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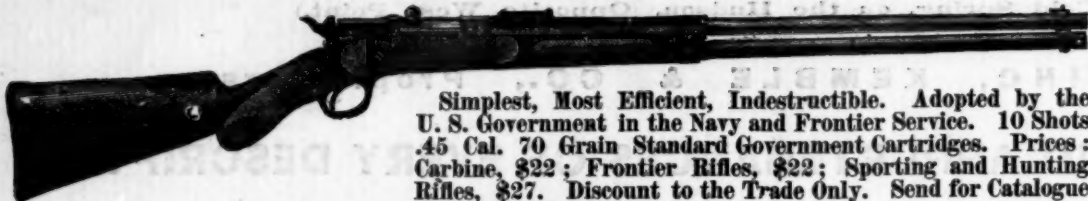
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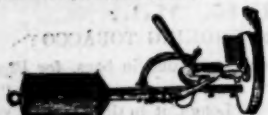
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